

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIV

August, 1937

No. 8 (352)



"THRIFT"

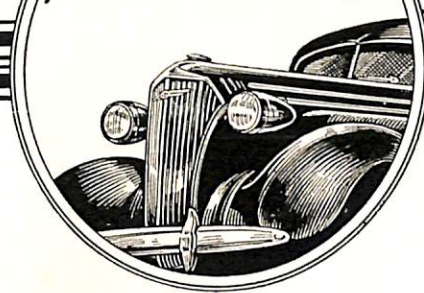
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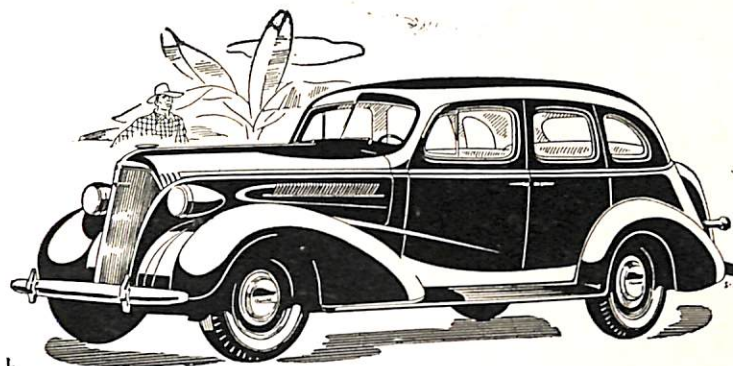
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXIV

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have fallen off somewhat in June, in most lines, although ships continue to obtain full cargoes. Sugar shipments were lower than in May and continue to run substantially behind last year. Copra exports were a little better than in May, but continue much below last year. Coconut oil shipments fell off in June, but copra cake and meal were exported in good quantity and desiccated coconut shipments reached record levels. Abaca exports improved and are well ahead of last year. Leaf tobacco shipments were reduced, following the heavy May shipments. Log and lumber exports were also apparently reduced. Sugar prices were firm, but copra, coconut oil and abaca prices were easy.

The export sugar market was improved, with fairly active business at prices which were firm during most of the month, receding a little at the end. Shipments were light but sales on the New York market were active. The market for domestic consumption sugar continues easy, with ample stocks and active demand. There were some moderate shipments of reserve sugar to Hong Kong, but this was stopped when it became clear that it was contrary to the protocol conditions of the London Sugar Agreement.

Copra arrivals increased substantially, although still somewhat below expectations. Prices continued to decline throughout the month, due to a declining oil market in the United States, the fact that oil purchasers have apparently pretty well covered their requirements for the next few months and the expectation of increased copra production. The oil market was also weak throughout the month. Exports of copra were slightly better than in May but still running substantially behind last year. They are going entirely to the United States. Oil exports were considerably lower than in May but continue well ahead of last year. Copra cake and meal were exported in good volume, with the United States getting the major portion. Desiccated coconut exports were larger than in any previous month on record.

The abaca market was weak, due to lack of demand from abroad and in spite of reduced production. Only a few weak holders sold at the lower prices, however, and a reaction upward appears probable at the end of the month. Exports continued to run well ahead of last year to all markets, excepting to Continental Europe.

The tobacco market continued firm but quiet. Buying of the new crop is well under way in the Ilocos Provinces and is starting in the Cagayan Valley. Leaf tobacco exports fell off in June, following the heavy May shipments, but cigar exports were exceptionally good.

The rice market was a little firmer during June. Arrivals continue steady and stocks so far appear adequate. Some imports will probably be necessary this year, but it is expected that revised estimates will show a considerable increase over the preliminary estimate of the 1936-37 crop.

Lumber mills continue to operate at capacity, although exports were apparently a little lower than in May. Demand continues excellent both in export and domestic markets.

Gold production continued to increase, although it still fell a little behind the record set in December, 1936. Exports of base metals to the United States fell off in June but should increase from now on, with the shipping situation easier. Base metal shipments to Japan increased in June, the usual 60,000 tons of iron ore being supplemented by about 5,000 tons of manganese and copper.

The value of import collections was 12 percent greater than in May and 23 percent greater than in June, 1936. The value of commercial letters of

credit opened in June was five percent lower than in May and 16 percent lower than in June, 1936. Import collections continue excellent.

Imported goods continue in generally good demand, although a seasonal recession was evident in most lines. Demand for cotton textiles was generally quiet, although there was some indent business done in the first half of the month. Prices were a little easier. Arrivals of both American and Japanese goods were heavy and stocks are large.

Flour imports were heavy and came to the extent of about 60 percent from the United States. Imports from Japan were also above normal. Demand continues very light, possibly due to the relatively moderate price of rice. Very little American canned fish arrived in June but there is an ample supply of Japanese fish. Prices are firmer. Imports of condensed milk were fairly good, but arrivals of evaporated milk were below normal, due to ample stocks and the approach of the rainy season. The Netherlands continues to get the major part of the canned milk business, but the American position is improving.

Imports of automobiles and trucks were heavy in June. Stocks now appear to be generally adequate, although some dealers are still short. Sales continue very good, considering the fact that the rainy season has started. The parts business continues excellent. Tire sales fell off seasonally in June but continue good.

Ordering of iron and steel products continues light, in spite of construction activity. Stocks on hand and shipments en route, at prices considerably under present replacement prices, appear to be ample. Japan is offering competition on light galvanized sheets and cast iron pipe and Holland on nails.

The leather market was seasonally quiet, with prices easy.

Export cargoes apparently fell off a little in May, but ships are able to obtain capacity loads. Railroad carloadings improved moderately over May and continued to run somewhat ahead of last year.

Consolidated bank figures show a substantial increase in cash and demand deposits for the six weeks ended July 3, 1937, due entirely to the payment of P9,000,000 by the Government to the National Development Company. Without that payment, it appears that cash and demand deposits would have declined. Circulation increased, also due to the P9,000,000 payment. Debits to individual accounts increased steadily throughout the month, due mainly to tax payments and partly, it may be assumed, to payments into weakened margin accounts as a result of the stock market decline. The dollar was easy on the exchange market, apparently due to the unsettling effect of the volume of sugar bills still to be offered. There were no very heavy actual offerings of sugar bills.

Government revenue was exceptionally good, due mainly to very heavy income tax collections. Collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue were nearly 150 percent greater than in June last year, while collections by the Bureau of Customs were up about 15 percent. For the first half of 1937, collections by the Bureaus of Customs and Internal Revenue exceed those for the same period last year by 23.6 percent.

Power production totaled 11,419,195 K.W.H. in June, an increase over the May figure, in spite of the shorter month. It represents an increase of about 13 percent over production for June, 1936. For the first half of this year, electric power production totaled 66,907,853 K.W.H., or about eight percent over the 61,996,088 K.W.H. for the same period last year.

Real estate sales registered in June totaled P2,691,087, exceeding the figure for June, 1936, by about 150 percent, but falling substantially behind the record May figure of P4,126,498. Interest in real estate continues active, sales for the first six months of this year totaling P14,986,796, exceeding the figure for the first half of 1936 by nearly 130 percent and substantially exceeding any six months figure on record. New building permits in Manila fell off in June and were not much better than half as great as in June, 1936. For the first six months of this year, they are 24 percent below the same period last year, in which, however, construction activity was unusually great. Permits for repairs were just half as great as in June last year and for the six months period not much better. There appears nevertheless to be a fair degree of interest in building. The two domestic cement companies are finding it difficult to keep up with demand for cement and a small amount of cement was imported from Japan in June, despite the fact that its duty-paid cost somewhat

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exceeds the wholesale price of domestic cement. A company has been organized to build a large emporium or arcade. Construction activity has been based to a considerable extent on stock market profits, however, and is likely to be impeded by the very severe decline in share quotations.

There were 538 new radio receiving sets registered in May and 90 cancellations. In May last year, there were 383 registrations and 119 cancellations. For the first five months of this year and last year, registrations and cancellations were as follows:

	Total 5 months	
	1936	1937
Registrations.....	1,933	2,452
Cancellations.....	544	451

News Summary

The Philippines



June 14.—Captain Bonner Fellers, member of the U. S. Military Mission, who accompanied President Quezon to the United States returns to Manila after a short vacation in Russia. He tells the press: "Anybody who believes Russia is not making a success of its experiment, is crazy! Russia is a howling success! I traveled throughout Russia, including 6,000 miles in Siberia, and from the train windows I noticed a building boom everywhere. I tell you, the Russians are just going places! There is no such thing as hunger or unemployment in Russia. There is a great deal of construction work, including military preparations. Oh, they are building an army all right!" "But we can lick them, can't we?" asks a reporter. Captain Fellers bursts into a loud guffaw, and exclaims, "I would like to see who can lick 'em".

Dr. Regino Ylanan returns to Manila. He states that the Far Eastern Olympic Games under the

Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient at Osaka will be held whether the Philippines will participate or not, but that two officials of the A.A.O. are coming to Manila to make further negotiations for Philippine participation.

June 15.—Twenty thousand twenty-year old trainees, drafted from the 180,000 registrants last year, complete their five and a half months of training in 128 training cadres throughout the Islands and become the country's first reserves. Next month another group of 20,000, selected from among 139,000 registrants this year will begin their five and a half-month training.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt at a banquet given in his honor by former service men, pays a glowing tribute to the American "old-timers" in the Philippines who "not only brought the Philippines under the American flag, but who have done so much for the development of the Islands."

June 16.—Felipe Buencamino tells a group of Assemblymen that plans have been made on the basis of independence on July 4, 1939, with an allowance of fifteen years from that date for necessary economic adjustments.

June 19.—Protest of the Dutch government to the State Department discloses a Philippine violation of the London sugar agreement in the dumping of

4,000 tons of reserve sugar in Hongkong at one-third below the market price. The High Commissioner suggests to the President of the Commonwealth through his Secretary, Jorge B. Vargas, in his capacity as Domestic Sugar Administrator, that further such shipments should be prevented. Secretary Vargas states he will do so, although the Commonwealth government has not yet been officially informed of the agreement. An unofficial copy in possession of the High Commissioner provides that, though the agreement will not go into effect until September, 1937, "signatory governments will maintain the spirit of the agreement until that date." Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino states it is his understanding that the Philippine Assembly must pass a ratifying act.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Secretary Vargas, Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos, and other high officials attend the ceremonies in Cebu upon the official presentation of the military airplane, "Spirit of Cebu", a gift of the province to the government.

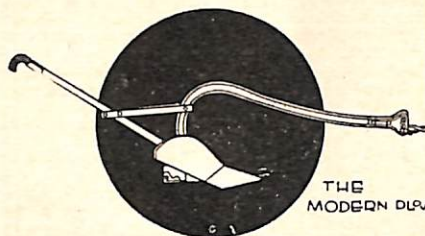
June 20.—Speaker Gil Montilla and his daughter, Mercedes, return to Manila. He tells the press that he foresees early independence with a reciprocal trade pact and states that "if the Negro sugar planters who are opposed to early independence were given the assurance that it would come with adequate safeguards to protect the national economy,



THE OLD METHOD



THE OLD PLOW



THE MODERN PLOW



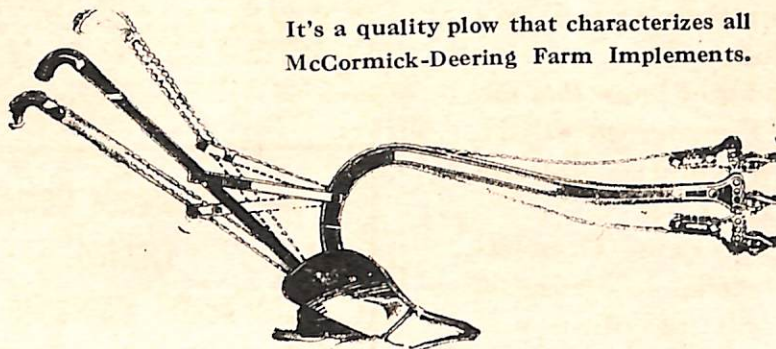
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he could not see how any Filipino could reasonably seek to block the movement. It would be the realization of life-long aspirations, and would be a decided improvement over the Tydings-McDuffie Law."

A mass meeting is held in Iloilo after a torch parade in protest against the proposed appointment of Alfredo Eugenio for Mayor as recommended to President Quezon recently by Secretary of the Interior, Elpidio Quirino.

June 21.—Speaker Montilla radiograms President Quezon endorsing Secretary Quirino's recommendation of Alfredo Eugenio for Mayor of Iloilo.

Disclosed that Commissioner Quintin Paredes has again written to local political leaders as he did more than a month ago to a member of the Assembly urging amendment of the Constitution to pave the way for the re-election of President Manuel L. Quezon. He states that independence in two years may not find favor with Congress in view of the reports of opposition to it from the Philippines and the current belief in Congressional circles that independence might prove more harmful than beneficial to the Islands. He also reiterates his wish to be relieved of the commissionership and states he may run for the Assembly.

June 22.—Thirty-five businessmen, representing twenty-two important firms in Manila meet at a luncheon at Manila Hotel under the auspices of the Philippine-American Trade Association and agree on a plan to submit their representations at the forthcoming public hearings of the joint committee of experts. In the absence of Rafael Alunan, President

of the Association, Judge J. W. Haussermann, Vice-President, presides. The Association will act as a clearing house and coordinating center for the various business interests. They will limit themselves to the presentation of economic facts, leaving political questions alone.

June 23.—Secretary Vargas announces that an inspection service is planned by the Domestic Sugar Administration to check on the production and milling of sugar and to prevent over-production. In the meantime, he states, there will be no further shipments of reserve sugar abroad, pending receipt of the official text of the London quota agreement and a statement on it by the State Department. A cablegram has been received from Secretary of Justice José Yulo, urging strict adherence to the London pact.

The government starts investigations of the reported flight of a mysterious airplane over Davao last Friday and the movements of a Japanese ship in Lingayen Bay.

June 24.—The Cabinet rules that Philippine oil deposits should be closed to private exploitation and development until after the government has defined a policy on what to do with them.

Announcing a public hearing on the cost of gasoline next Monday at the Legislative Building, Assemblyman Gregorio Perfecto, chairman of the committee on rate reduction of public utilities, states that in his opinion there is no reason why gasoline in the Philippines should sell at a price four times that of the price in Japan. The local managers of

various oil companies have been summoned to appear before the committee.

Assemblyman Justino Nuyda of Albay states he will introduce a resolution calling for a legislative inquiry into the rapid and "scandalously extravagant" promotions of army officers.

Letter from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is published in Manila stating that that organization has protested against the short notice given to submit its views to the Philippine-American joint committee of experts and that it has declared "off-hand" that California business interests which are "greatly concerned in the trade with the Philippines," would be disposed to oppose the 1938-39 independence proposals, but that this attitude might be modified if they knew the reasons for the proposal.

June 25.—Eight different Manila chambers of commerce submit a joint memorandum against the proposed increase of retailers' license fees by the Municipal Board. A "reasonable increase" in rates is not objected to, but the proposed rates are excessive, it is stated, amounting in some lines of business to an advance of 850%. The memorandum suggests that the Board consider "whether the time has not come for a general revision of the taxation structure of the city along modern lines, distributing the burdens equitably in all quarters able to bear them without disturbing the general progress of the capital," and proposes in the mean time, pending such revision, "to retain the present license fee scale subject to a 50% increase in every category, except in those for which no increase is indicated in the Board's proposed new scale."

The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that "no galena or spahelrite ores of commercial importance are indicated" in the properties of the Batangas Mineral Company, the announcement causing the price of the stock to topple from P.42 to P.28. The Commission sent investigators to the mine because of the "sudden and sharp fluctuations of the price of the shares". "Our duty is to protect the buying public," states Commissioner Ricardo Nepomuceno.

Legislators interested in oil development, among whom are Speaker Montilla and Assemblymen Nicolas Refols and Ruperto Montinola, are reported to be opposed to the Cabinet ruling on the reserving to the government of oil fields.

Maj.-Gen. Santos denies unjustified promotions in the Army stating most of those promoted have served from ten to fifteen years in the Constabulary. "The army still lacks officers. We have only one officer for every 30 men. The United States has one officer for every 10 men."

Secretary Vargas tells S. Sakamoto, member of the organizing committee of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient, that the matter of sending a Philippine athletic delegation to Osaka next year will depend on whether the Assembly will appropriate the amount needed for training, transportation, subsistence, and equipment expenses (about P50,000).

John Joseph Russell, prominent Manila business man, dies aged 69. He was born in Manila in 1867. son of one of the founders of the famous Russell & Sturgis firm, established in 1825, oldest American company in the Philippines. His widow, Mrs. Socorro Moreno and twelve children survive.

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June 26.—Secretary Vargas announces that President Quezon has appointed Valeriano Gatuslao, Governor of Occidental Negros to succeed the late Governor Emilio Gaston. Gatuslao has been Acting Governor since the late Governor fell ill.

Secretary Rodriguez cancels the Crown Mines Baguio claims, the action being based on an opinion of Acting Secretary of Justice José Melencio that all mining claims within the Baguio townsites are illegal. Other corporations will also be affected.

J. H. Marsman and a number of others arrive in Manila on a chartered K.N.I.L.M. plane from Bandung, Java, given special permission to land here by the State Department. The trip took approximately twelve hours. Mr. Marsman tells the press there is no cause for fear of a drop in the price of gold.

June 27.—The new Philippine Racing Club track at Santa Ana is inaugurated.

June 28.—The Legislative inquiry into an alleged gas combine opens. Assemblyman Perfecto states that gasoline sells for fifteen centavos a liter here which is about sixty centavos a gallon or four times the price in the United States despite the fact that it enters the Philippines duty free. He states further that it sells at sixteen centavos a liter in Manila and fifteen centavos in the provinces. Attorney E. E. Selph questions the authority of the committee to institute the inquiry. Managers of the local corporations point to the high cost of the distribution of gasoline, and state that prices are fixed by the home offices.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon has designated Provincial Treasurer Angel S. Tadeo temporary Mayor of Iloilo.

The Army command decides on a redivision of the Islands into ten instead of five army districts.

The board of directors of the Batangas Minerals Mining Company issues a statement challenging the correctness of the report submitted by the Bureau of Mines to the Securities and Exchange Commissioner which caused the latter to denounce the Company's stock as too highly priced.

Director of Education Dr. Luther B. Bewley returns to Manila after several months absence in the United States for rest and medical treatment.

Luis Meneses, until recently executive officer and secretary of the Pension and Investment Board, is sentenced to pay a fine of P3,350 with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency and to pay the cost of the proceedings, for violation of the law prohibiting public officers from being personally interested in any contract or transaction in which he participates by reason of his office.

Vice-President Osmena orders the opening of new classes to accommodate 150,000 more children to school after President Quezon approves a plan to advance P1,000,000 from unappropriated treasury funds subject to refund by legislative authority. A caucus of assemblymen passed a resolution pledging support of larger appropriations and recommending release of sufficient funds to accommodate 250,000 children.

June 29.—Secretary Rodriguez makes public a report on irregularities in connection with timber concessions in Mindanao, naming a number of army officers and government officials who have obtained such concessions, and proposing remedies.

Mariano Cu Unjieng, scion of a wealthy and prominent family, who was accused and convicted of estafa, loses the last round of his fight for freedom when Judge José O. Vera of the Manila Court of First Instance denies his petition for probation. He was prosecuted for estafa through falsification of Commercial documents at the behest of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and was sentenced to from four to eight years imprisonment, being convicted separately with Rafael Fernandez, former professor of economics in the University of the Philippines, for an estafa of P1,411,000 through the use of fake sugar quedans or warehouse receipts. Fernandez and others later retracted their charges of Cu Unjieng's complicity. The Supreme Court increased the penalty to from five to seven years and the United States Supreme Court refused to review the decision. The trial established a record in all its phases in Philippine courts. The trial began on October 30, 1931, and was completed November 3, 1933. More than 50,000 documentary exhibits were presented both by the prosecution and the defense, and stenographic notes covered 22,923 pages. Judge Vera suggests in his decision that the accused seek executive clemency.

The Manila Daily Bulletin states editorially with reference to a recent suggestion of Charles Edward Russell that the Philippines undertake to provide cotton for Japanese textile mills, that this is a "pro-

posal to throw the Philippines to the control of Japan." "If the Philippines wish admission to the Japanese sphere of influence, or, to be more exact, to the Japanese realm of control, cotton production would be a convenient start".

June 30.—A number of assemblymen launch a "school reform" movement that would shorten the present course in the elementary schools from 7 to 5 years and in the high schools from 4 to 3 years. Others plan to push through a bill providing for more systematic and more adequate financing of the schools.

Secretary Rodriguez releases a report on land-grabbing in Mindanao, accusing almost the same set of persons named in the report on irregular lumber concessions.

July 1.—The National Economic Council endorses plans for an independent currency system for the Philippines, a central bank, and a merchant marine, the latter to begin with 5 ocean-going steamers. Drafts of the necessary bills are in preparation.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon has, by a proclamation in New York, dated June 14, closed to prospecting certain portions of Bontoc and Kalinga to safeguard the rights of the Non-Christian inhabitants.

July 2.—Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a requested interview with the *Philippines Herald* points to the beneficial by-products and the less obvious accomplishments during the first Philippine Army training period. These, besides the accomplishments in the technical phases of military training, demonstrate the soundness of the defense plan,

he declares. He refers to the improved physical condition of the trainees, increase in literacy, and their general enthusiasm. He speaks of the rapidity with which the officer corps is mas-

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tering the new tasks in spite of obstacles. The air corps has made commendable strides, he states, and the U. S. Navy Department is at work on plans and specifications for the speedy torpedo boats proposed for the offshore patrol.

Secretary Rodriguez instructs the Director of Lands to authorize no claims on unsurveyed lands in Cotabato pending the completion of present investigations into land-grabbing, illegal timber grants, and dummy corporations.

The Philippine Railway Company, which operates lines in Cebu, Iloilo, and Capiz, is placed under a receivership by the Supreme Court on petition by Solicitor-General Pedro Tuazon on behalf of the Philippine government. G. J. Kennedy, General Manager of the Railway, and Rufino Melo, Comptroller of the National Development Company, are appointed receivers. A preliminary injunction is also issued to prevent "a race of creditors for preference... and a multiplicity of suits, actions, attachments, etc."

July 3.—Reported that Dr. H. Foster Bain, adviser to the Bureau of Mines who left the Philippines recently, has urged the government to interest large private oil companies in undertaking a thorough survey of oil possibilities as the government itself does not command the necessary technical experience and the requisite capital, and it being "an unwise field for the expenditure of public funds". He has also recommended the liberalization of the corporation law, permitting a corporation to acquire more than a 15 per cent interest in another corporation, which is the present legal limit, and extending the lease period from 5 to 25 years. He suggests on the other hand that government royalties be raised to 50 per cent of the net profits. As an alternative, he suggests that one or more private companies be employed as contractors by the government in first exploring and later developing any fields present, the companies to be paid for their services by an agreed percentage of the oil produced. "It is possible," he declared in his report, "and even probable that commercially important petroleum fields exist in the Philippines, but the matter remains to be proved."

Philippine sugar producers radio President Quezon expressing their opposition to the Jones sugar compromise bill pending in Congress, particularly to the provision classifying the Philippines as a foreign country for the purpose of quota allocation and taxation instead of an insular possession, and against the lack of a provision for the benefit refund to the Philippine government as provided in the original bill.

José P. Laurel, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in reply to a circular letter sent out by Acting Secretary of Justice Melencio, calling attention to the ruling of the Cabinet prohibiting outside teaching, declares that as a member of the Supreme Court

he refuses to be "dictated to" by any executive department. Later Secretary Melencio denies that he gave the Justice any orders and characterizes the latter's pronouncement as "bombastic".

July 4.—Former Justice Claro M. Recto, who was President of the Constitutional Convention, states in a *Tribune* interview that the Cabinet ruling which prohibits government officials from teaching outside of their office hours is based on an erroneous interpretation of the constitutional prohibition against government officials engaging in other professions. "I do not think the Convention had in mind the idea that teaching is a profession. What it had in mind was, for instance, that a secretary of justice, or city fiscal, or a solicitor-general could not run a law office or a secretary of finance could not be the president or manager of a business organization. The purpose was to insure a clean government". He states the executive ban could not apply to members of the judiciary or to legislative officials. Secretary Vargas is quoted in the press that the matter is "not a question of the independence of the judiciary.... It concerns cooperation in an administrative policy of the administration. I think and hope that should the members of the Supreme Court be requested to cooperate in such a policy they would gladly do so." In so far as the permanent personnel of the Assembly is concerned, who are members of the Civil Service, they come under the prohibition, he declares.

July 5.—In a Fourth of July (observed on Monday, July 5) address, High Commissioner McNutt states that "the independence, won and maintained by force of arms in America, is to be given freely to the people of the Philippines in recognition of their capacity for self-government and their pledge of adherence to democratic and constitutional principles.... Lip homage is not enough. Formal acceptance will not suffice. Nothing short of the substance of democracy will satisfy those responsible for the independence program or give validity to the enterprise".

July 7.—The Cabinet endorses a proposal of Secretary Rodriguez to forbid officials from acquiring public lands without previous authority from their superiors.

Reported that a number of members of the judiciary and of the Assembly will give up private teaching as a gesture of cooperation with the executive department for greater efficiency in the government service. It is stated that Justice Laurel has already given up his law teaching and that he resented only the "wrong approach".

July 8.—Reported that High Commissioner McNutt has been advised by the State Department to see to it that there will be no further ground for complaints of violation of the London sugar agreement.

In his annual report, Maj.-Gen. Santos states that of the P15,960,140.12 appropriated for national defense expenditures during 1936, P12,383,465.80

was expended, leaving the balance available for the present year. He praises the efficiency of the officer corps, which, he declares, is short-handed.

July 9.—High Commissioner McNutt announces the application here of the U. S. Neutrality Law which prohibits any activities which might be construed as favoring one side or the other in the Spanish conflict, including the soliciting of contributions except for medical aid and food and clothing, in which case, however, permit must be obtained from the State Department and monthly reports made of the amounts collected and their exact disposition under oath.

Securities and Exchange Commissioner Nepomuceno postpones until October 15 the date of the effectiveness of the rule requiring 60 per cent cash and 40 per cent margin in brokers' accounts instead of the 50 per cent heretofore. The rule was to have gone into effect on the 15th of July and postponement was requested by brokers who pointed out that the application at this time would force many sales at the prevailing low prices.

W. Turner, new British Consul-General for the Philippines, arrives in Manila. He was stationed in Peking for some 20 years, was for 2 years in Hawaii, and before coming here for a half year at Yunnanfu, South China.

July 10.—Despite the Exchange Commissioner's decision to permit the continuation of present margin accounts, the Manila gold stock index declines slightly to 126.64, down 1.46 points.

July 12.—A group of American educators on the way to the educational conference in Tokyo next month, arrives in Manila and a program of entertainment is arranged for the members. Vice-President Osmeña in a brief address to them states that High Commissioner McNutt's remarks on democracy were meant to be general but were mistakenly understood to imply that democracy in the Philippines was one of form rather than substance. He declares that democracy is not a straight-jacket and that actual conditions and needs of a country must be taken into consideration and principles adapted to changing needs and circumstances.

July 13.—Secretary Vargas in an address at the weekly student convocation of the University of the Philippines gives examples of government policies showing there is "no lack of the substance of democracy in this country". He states that President Quezon is a "very democratic man" and that "any-

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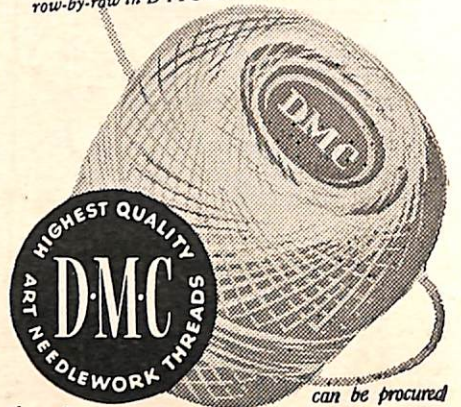
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body intimate with the inner workings of the Assembly" knows that while it has heeded the President's recommendations of national importance and true cooperation exists between the executive and the legislative departments, "many recommendations of the President have been disregarded by the Assembly or left without being acted upon".

The stock market sags further to 116.28, down 4.10 points.

The United States

June 15.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a press conference, criticizes the steel companies for not signing contracts with John L. Lewis' Committee of Industrial Organization and ending the strike. If the operators are willing to agree verbally, he said, there is no reason why they should not put the agreement in writing. He also states that if the sugar lobbyists would get out of Washington, Congress could pass the administration's sugar control tax bill without trouble. He characterizes the lobby as the "most pernicious of all groups seeking to influence the Congress".

June 16.—The United States Beet Sugar Association representative appearing at the opening of the hearings of the Philippine-American joint committee of experts urges full tariffs on Philippine sugar after independence, and the maintenance of a graduated scale of taxes as provided in the Tydings-McDuffie law until then. The American Sugar Cane League submits a statement along similar lines.

June 17.—Rep. Fred Crawford, Michigan Republican, spokesman for eastern beet growers, tells the joint committee that to retain naval and military bases in the Philippine Islands after independence "would invite trouble on a large scale". It would lead to "such bitter protests on the part of other nations with economic and political interests in the vicinity of the Philippines that it would become impossible for us to prevent serious difficulties arising". He warns that the Philippines should not rely too much on the retention of the American market for sugar and suggests it seek "working agreements" with India, Formosa, and Java for allocation in the Far Eastern market for sugar not allowed to enter the United States. He declares that Japan is "digging in" in the Philippines and urges the United States' withdrawal of all naval and military forces to "avoid embarrassment and final defeat after tremendous costs in dollars and men". He states there is "some room to feel that the future of the Philippines may be serene because world destiny has down through the centuries been preparing a great power and a magnificent race to assume a peculiar role over affairs in the Far East and the Philippines. That nation is the Empire of the Rising Sun, Japan". He calls the Philippines the "treasure chest of the Far East, a vast, untouched storehouse filled with the most precious of metals for the conduct of war as well as peace."

A representative of the American vegetable fats and oils industry appears before the joint committee and recommends preferential tariff for the Philippines and consideration for the Philippine coconut oil industry. Hawaii-Philippine Packing Corporation files a brief on behalf of the Philippine pineapple industry. A representative of the Philippine Mahogany Manufacturers Import Association urges that American investors be given equal rights on the lumber industry development in the Philippines.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins names a three-man mediation board to settle the steel strike under the chairmanship of Charles Taft prominent Cincinnati lawyer. The two other members are Lloyd Garrison, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Gov. M. L. Davey of Ohio telegraphs President Roosevelt asking him to undertake settlement of the steel strike. "Enormous economic losses and potential danger to thousands of people make early settlement supremely important."

Bethlehem Steel company officials reject a union proposal for an election conducted under the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether the C.I.O. should have sole bargaining rights. "We are convinced that a signed agreement with the C.I.O. would be of no advantage to our employees, the community, or the company."

President Manuel L. Quezon accompanied by Rafael Alunan, General Basilio Valdes, and Major Manuel Nieto leave Washington for a brief visit to Cuba. The Cuban Embassy at Washington announces President Quezon will be the "official guest" of the government.

June 18.—The United States government sends notes to the naval powers asking if they will agree to limit the calibre of guns on battleships to 14 inches. All except Japan have already agreed to 14-inch limitation provided it is universally adopted.

Reported that Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes will tender his resignation upon leaving the United States next month for the trip to the Philippines with the joint committee of ex-

perts. It is hinted he is not pleased with certain developments in Washington affecting the Philippine representation and the recognition given his work as Commissioner.

Representatives of the United States coconut products industry tell the joint committee that their industry will be doomed unless the Philippines export taxes beginning in the sixth year of the Commonwealth period are abandoned.

June 19.—Representatives of the desiccated coconut interests tell the joint committee that they will be forced out of business as soon as the United States tariff applies to imports of desiccated coconut from the Philippines. Another spokesman states that the Philippine oils should be treated at least on a parity with the foreign oils such as babassu nut oil from Brazil which is on the free list.

After Eugene Grace, President of the strike-beset Bethlehem Steel Corporation refuses to close the Cambria plant at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, at the request of Gov. G. H. Earle, "to preserve peace and avoid bloodshed pending action by Federal mediators", the Governor declares martial law and closes the plant. Grace claimed that forcible closing of the plant would be "an admission that the law forces of Pennsylvania are powerless to protect men in the exercise of their right to work."

President Quezon announces in Havana that a message from the State Department necessitates his return to Washington and an elaborate program of entertainment is cancelled with the exception of the official reception of President Federico Laredo

Bru, the reception of Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban dictator, and a tea with José Manuel Casanova, President of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

Secretary of Justice José Yulo and his family sail for Europe.

June 21.—John L. Lewis threatens to call a strike of 600,000 members of the United Mine Workers as a final blow to force the four huge steel corporations to sign the labor contracts. The strike involves 100,000 workers in seven states. Union leaders appeal to President Roosevelt to intervene personally in the steel strike situation at Youngstown as bloodshed would ensue if attempts were made by the steel owners to open the mills. They also appeal to Secretary Perkins asking her to halt the "contemplated butchery" by non-strikers in Youngstown and Warren.

June 22.—President Roosevelt asks the heads of the Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company not to open their plants "for the promotion of public safety and in the interests of a reasonable and peaceful settlement." The C.I.O. orders swelling strike pickets to disband, and the Ohio National Guard is called out by Governor Davey. The first conference conducted by the Federal Mediation board ends in a refusal of the executives of the four steel companies to sign collective bargaining contracts with C.I.O. and they indicate they would defy the Governor's order by

(Continued on page 373)



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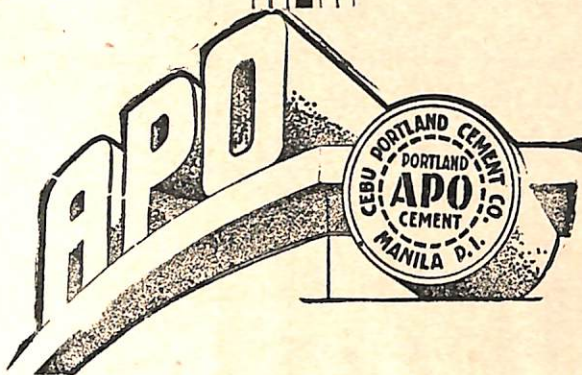
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Editorials

The literal-minded are naturally always greatly irked by such verbal maneuvering as that exhibited by President Quezon on his way

**Yea, yea and
Nay, nay** across the American continent headed for the Philippines. In New York he was quoted as say-

ing in a widely-reproduced interview in the *World Telegram* that "any substitute proposals [to his own proposal for independence for the Philippines in 1938 or 39] by Congress to end the present unsatisfactory arrangement will receive serious consideration by the Philippine Commonwealth". Questioned by reporters in Chicago the same day, he remarked that what he had said in New York "should not be construed as an invitation to Congress for a counter-proposal looking toward the continuation of the American flag in the Philippines".

Such apparently conflicting declarations give some people a head-ache and fill others with indignation, righteous or otherwise, and anyone is apt to call to mind the simple and restful Biblical injunction: "Let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil".

Yet Mr. Quezon's statements become consistent enough when considered from the point of view of his position. He knew very well that his first statement would be interpreted as it was, and, in fact, can have had no other reason for making it. But he knew also that there would be dolts in Congress who, thinking they now had him pinned down like a bug on an entomologist's cork, would counter immediately with statements to the effect that regardless of Mr. Quezon's "new position", they favor granting the Philippines independence as soon as possible, if not sooner. And he knew, too, that he would be attacked in the Philippines by the so-called Popular Front, which is neither popular nor presents much of a front (it were better called the *Popular Behind*) but can make some trouble, for his new "betrayal" of the sacred this and that. Mr. Quezon, therefore, immediately cancelled (verbally) what he had said in New York by what he said in Chicago, and when the labored and prematurely exultant comebacks from his opponents had found printer's ink, he was not where he had been anymore, and his enemies' darts passed harmlessly overhead. Like a skilled boxer, Mr. Quezon had dodged. Yet his object had been gained—which was, no doubt, to indicate that the way is open, in so far as he is concerned, for compromise. This he logically had to



do, else why bother about the elaborate hearings now being conducted by the Philippine-American joint committee of experts?

Whether we like it or not, the relationship between America and the Philippines has become to a large extent and in actual practice a diplomatic relationship in the broad sense of that word,—as always happens when numerous and very important conflicting interests or points of view are engaged. In such a situation, especially for the weaker side, to frankly announce its exact position and furnish a chart of its full intentions, is to lay itself wide open to all sorts of unfortunate consequences. It is true that all of this, indeed, "cometh from evil"—the evil of human selfishness, but no statesman, be he ever so pure of heart, may act as if this were the Millennium, the thousand-year reign of the good Lord. We are still living in the age of pre-perfection, alas, alas.

Of the making of peace pacts, apparently, there is no end—nor of the breaking of them.

**Empires, Colonies
and Treaties** The present renewed Japanese aggression in North China is as good an answer as any to the proposal of

Premier Joseph Aloysius Lyons of Australia of a Pacific peace pact, which proposal was taken seriously by some people and which, indeed, a Japanese spokesman said at the time met in principle with Japan's approval. So long as nations can not be depended upon not to disregard their treaty obligations, it is certainly worse than futile to make more treaties, for if they serve for anything at all, it is to establish a sense of confidence and security which is wholly false and likely to interfere with precautions which might otherwise be taken against brigandage on a national scale.

There is no negotiating with robbers. The recent world movement on the part of sentimentalists to seek to buy off the war-threatening nations with colonial concessions would be likely only, if carried into practice, to whet their appetites and further implement their rapacity. There were those who advocated to allow Japan to have its way in Manchuria, as this would satisfy Japanese ambitions and reduce the danger of their moving in another direction for conquest! Now it proves that Manchuria, many times the size of Japan proper, is not enough. Japan wants North China, an area inhabited by 100,000,000 people. There were those who advocated allowing Italy to have

Ethiopia and that unfortunate country disappeared in the map of the new "Roman Empire". Mussolini afterwards said that he was satisfied, but a robber's hunger grows by what it feeds on, as his present policy in the Mediterranean proves.

And what about the people most vitally concerned—the native peoples of the regions that it is proposed to turn over to the "dissatisfied powers"? How many of them would want to exchange the comparatively light rule, to which they have become accustomed, of the experienced colony-possessing nations, for the heavy régime of exploitation under which they would fall with a change in masters?

It must not be forgotten that the few great world empires now in existence acquired their colonies in most cases centuries ago, establishing their rule over savage and underpopulated or else backward regions which have, from the long view, probably benefited by the control imposed by these more advanced states. Today, this much could not be said for a change of sovereignty from that of say Britain to Italy or from Holland to Japan. In many places, these native populations have embraced the ways of modern civilization and are on their way to more autonomous rule. A change in masters could mean only a backward step to them.

The evolution of world civilization would seem to point away from colonial systems to more general autonomous intercourse between countries and peoples of every race and clime. The policies of the "dissatisfied powers" today are atavistic, as well as criminal in so far as they translate them into aggressive wars.

It would seem, too, therefore, that they can not prosper. The twentieth is no longer the seventeenth or the eighteenth century. The "dissatisfied powers" would in time be brought to realize this, but to avoid perhaps decades of disorder and strife, it would be well for the rest of the world to waste no more time in firmly putting them in their proper places. It is not these nations as a whole which dream of imperialistic adventures, but their leaders. It is these mock Napoleons and Alexanders and the hidden monopolist cliques which they chiefly represent that will have to be brought to realize the hopelessness of their vain dreams of conquest and empire.

Italy might be a very fine country as Italy; Japan very charming as Japan. If their people were sensible and had a genuine pride, they would be content to be just this and nothing more nor less, like Denmark is Denmark and Sweden Sweden, unperturbed by dreams of an out-of-date imperial glory, keeping their populations sensibly under control instead of forcedly breeding more men so their leaders can say their countries are over-populated and use this as an excuse for robbing their neighbors of their place in the sun. Thus they would avoid the enormous expenditures for armaments their pirate-policies now impose on them, could develop their own distinct cultures, and regain the respect and good will of all their neighbors.

Such a state of affairs can not be brought about, however, by truckling to the autocrats who now hold sway, for this only increases their holds over their own misguided people. Treaties signed by the agents of such personages are worthless, as they have no intention to abide by them. The united pressure of the world must be brought to bear on them to the point of their obliteration.

It seems a little peculiar—that announcement of Mayor

Mrs. Sanger and the Mayor of Manila

Juan Posadas that Mrs. Margaret Sanger will not be permitted to give popular lectures in Manila because, as he said, "I

am strongly opposed to birth-control". The question naturally arises, What has the Mayor's personal opinion to do with the matter? Because His Honor happens to be "opposed" to the movement known as birth-control, are all those who are interested in meeting and hearing this noted and courageous woman leader, who is one of the founders of the movement and whose name is in every important work of reference, to be denied this rare opportunity when she arrives here a month or so hence? Officiousness and the bigotted stupidity which backs it up, could hardly be more strikingly expressed. The Mayor went on to say that he "believes birth-control is both immoral and impractical, especially for the Philippines", which is obviously a rather confused statement for if it is immoral, from his point of view, it should make no difference whether it is impractical or not; and why should it be both immoral and impractical, especially for the Philippines,—more so than for any other country?

Similar confusion as to the question is to be noted in the letter which Mrs. Pilar H. Hidalgo Lim, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, took it upon herself to write to Mrs. Sanger. She expressed regret for "our inability to cooperate with you for the spread of your movement in our country." "Our objective now", she went on, "is for better babies and more intelligent parenthood". Mrs. Lim does not realize, apparently, that this is precisely the aim of the leaders of the movement Mrs. Sanger represents. Lectures by Mrs. Sanger would clear up some very stupid misconceptions. Coöperation with her might initiate a movement that would react favorably on our still shocking infantile death rate and help our men and women bring into the world more vigorous new generations than the seriously underfed and anemic generation of today. But His Honor the Mayor is "opposed."

Guglielmo Marconi, born of an Italian father and an Irish mother, was the first to devise the practical means of wireless telegraphic communication.

Marconi and Modern Demagogy



This invention may be said also to have laid the foundation for the development of modern radio broadcasting and television, today still in the preliminary stage. George Lansbury, the English "peace ambassador", was one of the last people to interview Marconi and told the press on the day of his death that the inventor, though fairly cheerful in conversation, had been worried about the difficulties between England and Italy. "He felt deeply for both countries, but above all he felt concerned at the possible use of his invention for such barbarous and horrible purposes as might ultimately result in the destruction of all we value..."

A writer in the *London Spectator* stated recently:

"The theoretical researches of physicists and the brilliant adaptations of engineers have resulted in the portentous fact, that, for the first time, a man may address fifty million hearers. In a very few

years, the Dictator will stand visibly on the television screen and, with the power of oratory which he will no doubt possess, will be able to exert his personal influence on the whole nation and so raise a fervour which hitherto has been confined to the bounds of a political meeting. Already the amplifier has increased the possible size of a public meeting from a few thousands to as many millions as transport can bring and open spaces hold. It may well be that the historian will mark the recent age as that of the birth of Broadcasting and the renaissance of Demagogy. . . . Science will supply the means by which a future Lenin or Hitler will be able to shape our wants in accordance with his wishes. Are we perhaps too young to be trusted with these elaborate toys?"

Another writer in the same issue of this noted British publication wrote that modern advance in communication facilities is not a merely mechanical phenomenon, but much more than that.

"The mechanisms which help to bind a great community together, and enable its members to be of one mind, serve no merely material purpose. For the very spirit of man is inconceivable, save as communication exists between different men; the fact that we can talk to one another is at least as important as, if not prior to, the fact that we can think. . . . [Modern communication] is but an extension of that elementary human intercourse, much as representative government is an extension of the direct government possible only in tiny communities. For reasons partly economic and partly political, we have today to live in great societies. Without mechanisms for communication, they would either be ruled by force only, or not ruled at all. Press, film, and broadcast may, of course, as the dictatorships show us, be made to rivet new forms of tyranny. But they may also operate to develop, as indeed they are indispensable for developing, that parallel growth of freedom with concord in ever-widening circles, which is the British ideal".

These two views are equally true, being merely different aspects of the same thing. The fact is that with every advance, we run new risks, and these are not separable. The higher the climb, the deeper the fall, is an old adage. Success throws the door open to failure. Great victories may entail great disasters. The world has not become safer since the days of early man. The dangers that encompassed him then were simple dangers most of which could be met by direct action. But safety was never the aim of life. The warm waters in which life first developed was a safer environment than the land and the open air which primitive creatures nevertheless sought. Shells and carapaces protected, but also confined and constrained. Naked man won out in the struggle for survival. He came down out of the trees, sallied forth from his caves, entered the valleys and plains, launched out upon the sea, finally flung himself into the air. He has courted danger at every turn. Now in command of many hidden forces of nature, he has set out to control his own destiny with truly supreme

daring. It would seem to be too late to hold back now, play the cautious role, to discourage inventive genius (as some have indeed proposed), to make any effort to maintain the *status quo ante*. It is also not to be believed that mankind, regardless of the press, the film, the radio, and television, will ever long suffer the imposition of a new tyranny, through large-scale demagogy or any other means. Thought can never be restrained nor ever wholly guided, and inevitably translates itself into action, unexpected, incontrollable, even by despots.

At this writing, the Court of Industrial Relations, which recently ordered some three hundred fifty striking employees of a local bus transportation company to go back to work after a three weeks' strike which paralyzed transportation in a number of provinces, informing them that if they did not he would authorize the company to employ other workers, has not yet decided on whether to compel the company to re-employ five men who led their fellows in the strike, which the company is reportedly reluctant to do because it considers these men as "trouble-makers".

Yet the strike was admittedly called in protest against a lay-off of a number of employees because of the rainy season when business is slacker than during the rest of the year, which would seem to be an admissible cause for protest, and there is no doubt that the people generally in the community where the company maintains its headquarters backed the strikers, even going to the extent of raising strike funds and supplying needed food. It does not appear plausible, therefore, that the five men could have been mere trouble-makers. They were not outsiders, but were themselves employees of the company with all the others.

The issue of whether or not these men are to be taken back or not by the company is an important one, for if the natural leaders among our workers anywhere are to be singled out for punishment in such cases as this strike, this would have a very unfortunate effect on the cause of the workers generally. It would tend to paralyze all effort on their part to secure better working conditions. It appears to the writer of this comment that the Court of Industrial Relations should see to it that these men, if they are not mere agitators, are not discriminated against, either now or in the future.

Love

Anonymous

AH, love forever seeking love
As warmth and only solace
In this cold and orb'd hell!
Poor fond man and maid
So desperately clinging. . . .
Like agglutinating microbes
In fermenting gel.
What divine simplicity
In all this complicity!

Manila's Cloud Year—A Review

By Frank G. Haughwout

"For my part I enjoy the mystery [of cloud phenomena], and perhaps the reader may. I think he ought. He should not be less grateful for the summer rain, or see less beauty in the clouds of morning because they come to prove him with hard questions; to which, perhaps, if we look close at the heavenly scroll, we may find also a syllable or two of the answer illuminated here and there."



Fig. 1. Cirrus clouds, true and false, with underlying cumuli. Month of May.

SO wrote Ruskin¹ and such seems to be the inspiration that moves every writer, lay or scientific, who undertakes to explore Cloudland, if the things that men have written about clouds are significant. There probably is no other branch of physical science that so spectacularly exemplifies the narrowness of the line that separates the artistic from the scientific or more poignantly stimulates the quest for

*"Edens that wait the wizardry of thought,
Beauty that craves the touch of artist hands,
Truth that but hungers to be felt and seen,"*

than the study of the clouds.

These thoughts arise in the mind of the reviewer as he turns over the pages of the latest publication to be issued from the Manila Observatory. It is a piece of work representative of the highest type of scientific research, and one of international importance in the science of meteorology. Of itself, it is a thing of beauty.

The publication takes the form of an atlas of clouds—the diary of a year of weather and cloud formation over Manila—and is issued from the pen and camera of the Rev. Charles E. Deppermann, S.J., Assistant Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, under the title: "The Weather and Clouds of Manila." It is the first cloud atlas to be put out in the archipelago, although a study of the clouds of the Philippines was published by the late Father José Algué as far back as 1898². However, Father Algué's book was not illustrated with pictures of cloud forms, whereas Father Deppermann's carries one hundred plates executed from his own photographs. These were selected from more than 5,000 photographs taken during the year of observation. Aside from their scientific significance, many of them are of surpassing beauty and will give pleasure to anyone who has the opportunity to look at them. Father Deppermann has kindly permitted the reproduction here of four of these pictures, that some idea may be gained of the character of the work.

During the past few years the study of the clouds has been given an impetus by the growing appreciation of the

importance of the study of the upper air currents and their bearing on the problems of weather forecasting and aviation. Accordingly, Father Deppermann's publication is much broader in scope than would be comprehended by a simple enumeration and description of the clouds of this region. It forms his latest contribution to a series of studies bearing on weather forecasting in the tropics that he has recently published. It, of course, deals more particularly with the area embraced by the latitudes and longitudes

between which the Philippines and adjacent countries lie. Although the task is large and admittedly difficult, he has made a definite contribution towards a degree of correlation between cloud forms and weather forecasting in this geographical area. It is a piece of work that is destined to be of great importance notwithstanding the fact that the subject is at present the basis of some controversy and occasional polemics. Other papers on the same general subject are in press or in preparation.

Shorn of its highly technical aspects, Father Deppermann's work may be said to represent his endeavor to apply to the analysis of Philippine weather, the principles of the method of air mass analysis introduced in temperate regions by the Norwegians, V. Bjerknes and J. Bjerknes, father and son. These two meteorologists confronted, during the World War, with the problem of forecasting weather in Norway in the absence of reports from neighboring countries, organized a large group of amateur observers to furnish data on wind and weather over a close network of stations established throughout the country.



Fig. 2. A series of four cumulus "towers" on a June afternoon.

This, of course, led to the accumulation of a vast amount of data which, on mathematical and practical study by the two men, led to the development of a system of air-mass analysis and the formulation of what is known as the "polar front" theory, a conception that now dominates the science of weather forecasting in temperate regions. The theory deals with the interactions between discontinuous masses of cold air emanating from the polar regions on the one hand and masses of warm air derived from the equatorial regions on the other. These air masses move about and tend to meet, but there is no steady mixture of the air in the two masses at the points where they meet. Instead, there is a sharp line of demarkation—a discontinuity as it is called—which is styled the "polar front." The air on the northern side, which is dry and comparatively free from clouds, is spoken of as polar air; that on the southern side is styled equatorial air and, on the other hand, tends to be warm, rich in moisture, and more or less cloud-filled. Depressions and storms form along the front between these two masses of air that have these widely differing properties, physical changes occurring that result in the production of wind, rain, and other phenomena that characterize storms, the intricate details of which can not be discussed here. Father Deppermann has succeeded in demonstrating the origin of typhoons along similar fronts in these latitudes.

One of the difficulties that has retarded the application of the Bjerknes theory to cyclonic storms of the tropics has lain in the fact that the respective temperature differences between the northern and southern air masses in tropical latitudes are comparatively slight—insufficient, it has been held by some meteorologists, to initiate the phenomena that bring about such profound results in latitudes where the temperature differences between the two air masses may be quite large. This has led some meteorologists to the *a priori* assumption that the Bjerknes theory can not be applied to typhoons and other tropical cyclones. In rebuttal of this, Father Deppermann points out that humidity differences are potent of much mischief in the tropics.

Having spent some time at the observatory in Norway where he studied at first hand with the authors the workings of the Bjerknes theory, Father Deppermann, on his arrival in Manila, early undertook the investigation of the possibilities of extending the principles of the air mass system to this region. The results of his work he summarized last year in the publication of his "Outlines of Philippine Frontology"³ in which he laid down new principles of weather forecasting and demonstrated a system of fronts which, he has shown, exert a very definite influence over changes of weather in the Philippines. The cloud atlas is an extension and application of this work, and the two, combined with the author's studies on the upper air of Manila⁴ and the mean transport of air in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans,⁵ constitute about as comprehensive a manual of weather forecasting in the Philippine area as it would be possible to produce in the present state of knowledge. It may be added that the new methods have been tested and applied in the daily work of the Manila Observatory as may be seen by going through the files of the *Philippine Monthly Weather Bulletin* of recent years.



Fig. 3. A fine example of a squall line curving as it emerges from the plains north of Manila and enters the Bay on an August afternoon.

With his Frontology as a basis the author, accordingly, proceeds to the formulation of a classification of Manila weather according to the various frontal situations that arise as a result of the movements of fronts from place to place on the weather map. This, he has carried out to a minute and ingenious degree, but with the realization that no system of classification can at present meet the countless vagaries of the weather and that future discovery will likely modify his views. The argument is, however, that similar frontal situations may be expected to yield similar types of weather.

There are thirty-seven pages of text devoted to the analysis of weather-types, data being derived from airplane observations and other sources, throughout the year. The author, in his introduction, goes on to say:

"After the above analysis had been completed, it was noticed that, although most days in each subdivision had similar weather, still the weather of each subdivision was not characteristic of itself alone,—it was often quite identical in its main features with that of some other subdivision. This led to a briefer and probably a more natural classification of weather types, based mainly upon the lower clouds."

The results have been reduced to a series of tables which, at first glance appear rather complicated but are, in fact, really very easy to visualize once the principle on which they are constructed has been apprehended. At the end of the text the author has added other tables which are designed to aid the reader to form some idea of what weather

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Fig. 4. Typhoon clouds of a small typhoon center only forty miles to the east of Manila; 11:45 a. m., April 17, 1935.

Servant Girl

By Estrella D. Alfon

ROSA was scrubbing the clothes she was washing slowly. Alone in the washroom of her mistress' house, she could hear the laughter of women washing clothes in the public bathhouse from which she was separated by only a thin wall. She would have liked to be there with the other women to take part in their jokes and their laughter and their merry gossiping, but they paid a centavo for every ten pieces of soiled linen they brought there to wash and her mistress wanted to save this money.

A pin she had failed to remove from a dress sunk its point deep into her finger. She cried to herself in surprise, and squeezed the finger until the blood came out. She watched the bright red drop fall into the suds of soap, and looked in delight at its gradual mingling into the whiteness. Her mistress came upon her thus, and shouting at her, startled her into busily rubbing, while she tried not to listen to the scolding words.

When her mistress left her, she fell to doing her work slowly again, and sometimes she paused to listen to the talk in the bathhouse behind her. A little later her mistress' shrill voice told her to go to the bathhouse for drinking water. Eagerly wiping her hands on her wet wrap, she took the can from the kitchen table and went quickly out.

She was sweating at the defective town pump when strong hands closed over hers and started to help her. The hands pressing down on hers made her wince and she withdrew her hands hastily. The movement was greeted by a shout of laughter from the women washing and Rosa looked at them in surprise. The women said to each other, "Rosa does not like to be touched by Sancho", and then slapped their thighs in laughter. Rosa frowned and picked up her can. Sancho made a move to help her but she thrust him away, and the women roared again, saying "Because we are here, Sancho, she is ashamed."

Rosa carried the can away, her head angrily down, and Sancho followed her, saying "Do not be angry," in coaxing tones. But she went her slow way with the can.

Her mistress' voice came to her, calling impatiently, and she tried to hurry. When she arrived the woman asked her what had kept her so long, and without waiting for an answer, she ranted on, saying she had heard the women joking in the bathhouse, and she knew what had kept the girl so long. Her anger mounting with every angry word she said, she finally swung out an arm, and before she quite knew what she was doing, she slapped Rosa's face.

She was sorry as soon as she realized what she had done. She turned away, muttering still, while Rosa's eyes filled with sudden tears. The girl poured the water from the can into the earthen jar, a bitter lump in her throat, and thought of what she would do to people like her mistress when she herself, God willing, would be "rich." Soon however, she thought of Sancho, and the jokes the women had shout-



ed at her. She thought of their laughter and Sancho following her with his coaxing tones, and she smiled slowly.

Getting back to her washing, she gathered the clothes she had to bleach, and piled them into a basin she balanced on her head. Passing her mistress in the kitchen, she said something about going to bleach the clothes and under her breath added an epithet. She had to cross the street to get to the stones gathered about in a whitened circle in a neighbor's yard where she was wont to lay out the clothes. She passed some women hanging clothes on a barbed-wire fence to dry. They called to her and she smiled at them.

Some dogs chasing each other on the street, she did not notice because the women were praising her for the whiteness of the linen in the basin on her head. She was answering them that she hadn't even bleached them yet, when one of the dogs passed swiftly very close to her. Looking down, she saw in wide alarm, another dog close on the heels of the first. An instinctive fear of the animals made her want to dodge the heedlessly running dog, and she stepped gingerly this way and that. The dog, intent on the other it was pursuing, gave her no heed and ran right between her legs as Rosa held on to the basin in frantic fear lest it fall and the clothes get soiled. Her *patadiong* was tight in their wetness about her legs, and she fell down, in the middle of the street. She heard the other women's exclamations of alarm, and her first thought was for the clothes. Without getting up, she looked at the basin and gave obscene thanks when she saw the clothes still piled secure and undirtied. She tried to get up, hurrying lest her mistress come out and see her thus and slap her again. Already the women were setting up a great to-do about what had happened. Some were coming to her, loudly abusing the dogs, solicitousness on their faces. Rosa cried, "Nothing's the matter with me." Still struggling to get up, she noticed that her wrap had been loosened and had bared her breasts. She looked around wildly, sudden shame coloring her cheeks, and raised the wrap and tied it securely around herself again.

She could stand but she found she could not walk. The women had gone back to their drying, seeing she was up and apparently nothing the worse for the accident. Rosa looked down at her right foot which twinged with pain. She stooped to pick up the basin and put it on her head again. She tried stepping on the toes of her right foot but it made her wince. She tried the heel but that also made her bite her lip. Already her foot above the ankle was swelling. She thought of the slap her mistress had given her for staying in the bathhouse too long and the slap she was most certain to get now for delaying like this. But she couldn't walk, that was settled.

Then there came down the street a *tartanilla* without any occupant except the *cochero*, who rang and rang his bell, but she couldn't move away from the middle of the street. She looked up at the driver and started angrily to tell him that there was plenty of room at the sides of

the street, and that she couldn't move anyway, even if there weren't. The man jumped down from his seat and bent down and looked at her foot. The basin was still on Rosa's head and he took it from her, and put it in his vehicle. Then he squatted down and bidding Rosa put a hand on his shoulders to steady herself, he began to touch with gentle fingers the swelling ankle, pulling at it and massaging it. They were still in the middle of the street. Rosa looked around to see if the women were still there to look at them but they had gone away. There was no one but a small boy licking a candy stick, and he wasn't paying any attention to them. The cochero looked up at her, the sweat on his face, saw her looking around with pain and embarrassment mingled on her face. Then, so swiftly she found no time to protest, he closed his arms about her knees and lifted her like a child. He carried her to his tartanilla, plumped her down on one of the seats. Then he left her, coming back after a short while with some coconut oil in the hollow of his palm. He rubbed the oil on her foot, and massaged it. He was seated on the seat opposite Rosa's and had raised the injured foot to his thigh, letting it rest there, despite Rosa's protest, on his blue faded trousers. The basin of wet clothes was beside Rosa on the seat and she fingered the clothing with fluttering hands. The cochero asked her where she lived and she told him, pointing out the house. He asked what had happened, and she recited the whole thing to him, stopping with embarrassment when she remembered the loosening of her patadiong and the nakedness of her bosom. How glad she was he had not seen her thus. The cochero had finished with her foot, and she slid from the seat, her basin on a hip. But he took it from her, asking her to tell him where the bleaching stones were. He went then, and himself laid out the white linen on the stones, knowing like a woman, which part to turn to the sun.

He came back after a while, just as Rosa heard with frightened ears the call of her mistress. She snatched the basin from the cochero's hand and despite the pain caused her, limped away.

She told her mistress about the accident. The woman did not do anything save to scold her lightly for being care-

less. Then she looked at the swollen foot and asked who had put oil on it. Rosa was suddenly shy of having to let anyone know about her cochero, so she said she had asked for a little oil at the store and put it on her foot herself. Her mistress was unusually tolerant, and Rosa forgot about the slapping and said to herself this was a day full of luck!

It was with very sharp regret that she thought of her having forgotten to ask the cochero his name. Now, in the days that followed, she thought of him, the way he had wound an arm around her knees and carried her like a little girl. She dreamed about the gentleness of his fingers. She smiled remembering the way he had laid out the clothes on the stones to bleach. She knew that meant he must do his own washing. And she ached in tenderness over him and his need for a woman like her to do such things for him,—things like mending the straight tear she had noticed at the knee of his trousers when her foot had rested on them; like measuring his tartanilla seat cushions for him, and making them, and stringing them on his vehicle. She thought of the names for men she knew and called him by them. She changed his name every day until she hit on the name of Angel,¹ and that seemed to her most proper, so she called him by it in thinking of him, ever afterwards. In her thoughts she spoke to him and he always answered.

She found time to come out on the street for a while, every day. Sometimes she would sweep the yard or trim the scraggly hedge of viola bushes; or she would loiter on an errand for tomatoes or vinegar. She said to herself, He dreams of me too, and he thinks of me. He passes here every day wishing to see me. She never saw him pass, but she said to herself, He passes just when I am in the house, that's why I never see him.

Some tartanilla would pass, and if she could, as soon as she heard the sound of the wheels, she looked out of a window, hoping it would be Angel's. Sometimes she would sing very loudly, if she felt her mistress was in a good humor and not likely to object. She told herself that if he could not see her, he would at least wish to hear her voice.

¹Angel, a Spanish name pronounced ānhāl'.

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Last Word

By Luis Dato

BELOVED, I regret
The world to leave,
Since you might not forget;
Still burns unquenched an ember.

You still remember—
Was this my fate?
Still burns unquenched an ember
In you of hate.

Beloved, I must leave,
Is there regret?
If love were wrong, forgive,
If right, forget.

Shadows Over Indo-China

By Marc T. Greene

FRANCE is the second colonial empire in extent and value of far-flung possessions.

Upon the welfare of these possessions and the regularity with which revenue pours in from them depends much of France's own economic security. Portugal and Spain both fell from power because they were unable to keep their widely-scattered empires together. The same thing can happen today with any one of the several nations whose possessions abroad constitute the main sources of its wealth.

No doubt whatever that it can happen and well the leaders of these nations know it. For that reason there is much concern as to economic conditions in their colonies, as to the state of mind of the native peoples, as to possible menace by other countries lacking colonies and thus covetous.

Disturbing as are conditions in many of the colonial possessions of all the powers, probably France has the most to worry about. Its North African native subjects are more restive than ever because they have been told and believe that the people of Spanish Morocco are going to get their independence as a reward for their assistance to the mad dogs of European fascism in Spain. Moreover, like all the rest of Islam, the natives of Algeria and Tunisia, and to some degree of the French middle African colonies, are excited over the turbulence in Palestine. Concessions granted Mohammedans there or anywhere else will excite them still further, fanning to a flame the fire of nationalistic feeling that has always smoldered and which religious solidarity if nothing else has kept from dying out.

France faces these difficulties and possibilities in Africa and the Near East, but it faces even more serious conditions in Indo-China because there the economic state of the natives is so deplorably low as to cast a cloud of gloom and depression over the whole eastern colonial empire. No small part of this condition is due to the economic and financial policy of French governments preceding that of honest, well-meaning, large-hearted Leon Blum.

The policy of those governments was exploitation pure and simple in respect of the colonies. Indeed, French colonial policy has rarely been anything else. It has not even pretended to be anything else. The French have been in Asia and Africa and the South Seas for "what they could get out of it," and let the natives make out the best they might.

Possibly it will be retorted that this is the colonial policy of every nation, and that will not be very far from right. Yet it must be admitted that England, and America too in its relatively insignificant possessions, have done a good deal to benefit the native peoples, have even in some measure tried to be what England, at least, always insists it is, a "moral force" in colonization.

But when one finds that even today, after what the Blum Government in France has been able to do in a short time to improve their lot, the minimum wage of Indo-Chinese miners is 13 cents a day and the maximum about 35, and



that the compensations of workers in all lines are proportionate, one finds difficulty in characterizing this as anything but exploitation.

In any case, the Indo-Chinese natives deem it that. Out of 23,000,000 of them inhabiting a territory about 270,000 square miles in area, 18,000,000 at least are estimated to have an average income of not more than \$25.

Incredible as this may seem, it is the fact, as careful investigation and computation by disinterested observers has revealed. So far as this correspondent has surveyed the world, and that is a considerable way, nothing like such a condition exists anywhere else. Less than \$.50 a week to live on! Bad as is the condition of workers in the British-owned Indian jute-mills with their wage of 25 or 30 cents for a sixteen-hour day and six-day week, disgrace as that is to the thing some people still refer to as "civilization", what of the worker in a country and climate like Indo-China's who receives for a long day's hard labor the munificent emolument of \$.07?

Shadows over Indo-China! Probably the workers and the agriculturalists there are worse off than any in the whole Orient, and you will agree that that is saying a good deal. Why? It is a rich producing land, this. It grows as fine rice as any in the world and exports an enormous amount, especially to nearby China. Much of the rice used by the British Crown Colony of Hongkong comes from Saigon. More is sent to other French tropical colonies, especially Equatorial Africa.

Why is it, then, that the people who produce this must exist in half-starved fashion and with no assurance that after a while they will not starve altogether? Exploitation. That is the answer and there is no other. True, the world depression hit Indo-China hard, but the financial skulduggery that accompanied it was worse. For when France returned to the "gold standard" a few years ago Indo-China was also forced to cling to it. That left the country a financial wreck stranded on a silver coast. All the neighbors with which Indo-China traded were on a silver basis, Siam, the Straits, China, and so forth.

The result was impoverishment for the Indo-Chinese people. Moreover, about that time the Bank of Indo-China resorted to a weird move, disposing of its large stock of silver to China, all for the benefit of some of the exploiters—wreckers—of Indo-China back in France. Out of all this business the natives, Annamese, Tonkinese, Cambodians, and the rest, grew poorer and poorer. The Annamese, last to be "pacified" by the French in the course of the fighting that finally subjugated Indo-China, have never taken kindly to French dominance and do not today. In 1930 and again a year later some of them mutinied in the north. So did Tonkinese colonial troops, and several French officers were killed.

The French dealt characteristically with this mutiny, rounding up everybody who by any possible chance could have had anything to do with it. Ten or twelve were executed and several score imprisoned for life or transported,

though every last one denied any guilt whatever. Thus the northern natives were left more resentful than ever and remain so today, ready to revolt whenever the least chance of success offers.

It is another thing to the credit of Leon Blum and his government that, well aware of the desperate conditions in the Oriental empire and sincerely desirous of remedying them, likewise anxious to conciliate and gain the allegiance of natives of other colonial possessions, measures should at once have been taken to do those things.

Up to now Indo-China, like the rest of the French colonial empire, has been under what has amounted to an authoritarian form of government. Subsidized sultans, sheiks, and chiefs, lavishly paid in order that they may maintain an establishment that shall impress the natives though possessing as much actual power as one of those natives and not a bit more, are part of the policy of the French in colonial government. But the resident French official, under the French Residente Superieur, and the whole lot under the Governor-General, constitute the real power and it is flagrantly dictatorial. There is, nominally to assist the Executive but actually to approve what he decides, a body with a grandiloquent name called the Grand Council of Economic and Financial Interests. Twenty-eight of its fifty-one members are French, some chosen by various French bodies and interests such as the Chamber of Commerce, but enough appointees of the Governor-General himself to leave with him always the balance of power.

This state of things the Blum Government promised to remedy, and great was the disgust among the French of Indo-China when it came into power. Now, vital and significant loss to the whole of European liberalism, Blum has fallen and one hears no great good of his successor though the declared policy at the moment is a continuation, even a strengthening, of liberalism. But there is so much dishonesty, chicanery, and intrigue in French politics, that parting with such a pilot as Leon Blum at such a critical time in France's, Europe's, and the whole world's affairs, is a grave risk to everybody concerned.

It is particularly unfortunate as to Indo-China, and if the new French government fails to fulfill the promises made by its immediate predecessors, then the shadows which hang so heavily over the impoverished country will lower until perhaps the tempest will burst through them.

As in other countries, the coming into power in France of a liberal government after so many years of reaction and all its accompanying selfishness and intrigue, encouraged the Indo-Chinese to hope for social and economic legislation that would somewhat relieve their distress. As elsewhere, too, they commenced to implement their resentment at prevailing conditions in strikes far and wide.

This is not the best way to greet the inauguration of a new government sympathetic to the needs and wishes of the common people and the workers. But, human nature being as it is at the moment, such things will generally happen. The people have been exploited, crushed, and scorned. Now their chance has come, or seems to have come, and they determine to meet it more than half way. That is precisely what is happening in America. How can one expect anything else among a people

who have been treated like the Indo-Chinese?

However, M. Moutet, Colonial Minister in the Blum Cabinet, included in his first declarations of policy an assurance to all native colonial subjects of France of "equality of treatment with the peasantry of France itself in all concerns." At the same time he promised Indo-China social legislation which should improve working conditions and living generally. The working day was to be reduced gradually to a minimum of eight hours. Holidays with pay were to be granted, likewise a weekly rest day, minimum wages, free medical attention, half-pay for the incapacitated through injury or illness, and other boons never existing before.

At the same time M. Moutet made it clear that communistic agitation or violence in connection with strikes would be dealt with on something like the old terms. In other words, France was now determined to help Indo-China in such ways and as rapidly as could be done, but Indo-China must not resort to extremes in the hope of hastening the new régime.

That was all very well, and all but the extremists were disposed to heed the warning and to wait for the new day, especially as harbingers of its coming were not long in appearing. But now Blum with his good intent has fallen, another in the long and drab list of victims of the ruthless French financial system which buys men and newspapers and munitions factories and combines them in an instrument as ruthless and as menacing to the welfare, to the very existence, of France, as the worst foe it could possibly have abroad.

If this fell power gets its grip upon France again, as it seems to be making progress toward doing in its defeat of the Blum government, then nothing can prevent trouble in the colonies, first of all, perhaps, in Indo-China. Under the reactionary governments which have ruled France, native restiveness in the colonies has been kept under control by intimidation and by force alone, as witness the existence in Algeria of a French army of more than 100,000 and in Indo-China of one of 28,000. These armies are supplemented by extensive air forces and the latter, especially in Algeria, are being strengthened and expanded at a very rapid rate.

Only in such fashion can a reactionary France, a "system"-dominated France, hold its two most profitable colonies. And the endeavor to hold them that way must presently result in conflict and much bloodshed. Everywhere the alien peoples under European dominance are determined to throw off the yoke of medieval tyrannical rule. The sooner Europe recognizes that, the greater the assurance of peace in and continued profit from the colonies. But colonial natives have awakened to a realization of their value to the power that dominates them, likewise to the fact that nothing like an adequate return has been made or is being made to them for the aforesaid value. If such a return is now made, well and good. Colonies will continue to be of profit and empires will hold together. If not, then, the contrary. In the case of Indo-China, where a selfish and ill-advised policy has caused the shadows to gather so heavily, a liberal France may hold it in friendly and therefore profitable fashion. A reactionary France will have to fight harder to do so than it has ever done yet.

Leper Women Voted for Suffrage, 918 to 5

By Eloise Sterling Hirt

"WE have to shout hurrah! Our labor was not in vain. Is it not splendid for all Filipina women that we can now cast our vote?"

Thus writes a woman on the leper island, Culion. Nine hundred eighteen women down there are echoing her hurrahs. These women are going about their daily routine in the isolated settlement with a new feeling about their lives. They are not outcast. The world has not consigned them to the grave. Other Philippine women needed and called for their voices at one of the most critical times in the life of the Commonwealth. And the leper women answered, answered gloriously.

Culion has been called the Island of the Dead. The vote on April 30, 1937, invalidates that name for all time. Had Manila been as alive as the leper colony, the city vote in the plebiscite would have been over 100,000.

In one way the leper women had an advantage. Going to the poles was not new to them. Their city sisters suffered a timidity which the Culion women shed 32 years ago. Leper women of Culion were among the first women of the world to vote, in 1906. Only seven nations had granted any kind of franchise to their women prior to that time. The Austrian Empire, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Australia had given more or less limited powers to women. Some allowed only high tax payers to vote. Some gave women a voice only in municipal affairs. Iceland and Sweden extended the privilege only to widows and spinsters. What compensation! Leper women were not so hampered. From the first they had full privileges. No opinion was excluded. The current literacy test had not been devised in 1906. And since nobody owned property in Culion there was never any discussion as to the vote being limited to taxpayers. There were only two qualifications: residency in Culion and an age of 21 years.

Dr. Victor Heiser, using every means possible to make life in the isolation settlement as attractive as possible, offered the vote to men and women alike. His gesture stimulated a great interest in the affairs of the colony. A *presidente* and ten councillors had to be elected, as well as a committee representing all the leading dialect groups in the Islands, a kind of clearing house made necessary by the barrier of language. It was bad enough to be torn away from home and loved ones; intolerable to be where one had little understanding and no part in the system of life around him. Helping to run the town gave the leper women a sense of importance they had never known at home.

Deep in their hearts they realized it was only a means to keep them contented, a trick to give them a feeling of normal life. They guessed that Manila had never even heard of their voting activities, as indeed it hadn't.

But when the Filipino woman was backed against the wall by those who had written into the Constitution a demand for 300,000 affirmative women's votes as a prerequisite to woman suffrage, she called to every corner of her Islands and the cries came back, full throated, positive.

Culion with its flame of life only flickering 200 miles away between the China and the Sulu Seas answered the call with a shout that amazed the most sanguine of the suffrage leaders at National Headquarters.

The leper women were not without leaders. Among the afflicted ones were women who had campaigned before, well educated women who lost no time in showing others the far reaching importance of the national suffrage plebiscite. Nurses and doctors' wives worked too, worked heroically. They provided the material help which swung the campaign to such a smashing victory.

It was my privilege to talk to almost a thousand leper women in a hastily called meeting early in March. Filipino nurses with whom I stayed knew that I had toured the northern provinces of Luzon with the suffrage leaders, Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim and Mrs. Josefa Escoda. Nurses, doctors, teachers, working on the island, suffer the same isolation as the leper. They were all eager for details of the campaign, eager to get a finger in it. Having heard the official speeches some sixteen times, I knew I could parrot them fairly well. I volunteered. Before I could get my notes together the meeting was called in the open-air theater in the Plaza which is quite like any other small

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CULION SUFFRAGE LEADERS

Left to right, front row:—Miss Crisanta Camagon, Mrs. Paula A. de Valdez, Mrs. Josefa Jugueta, supervising nurse and dietitian, Mrs. Apolonia Cachero, Mrs. Casimiro B. Lara, president of Culion Woman's Club and wife of the Chief Physician, Mrs. Victoria Nicolas, nurse. Upper row:—Mrs. Elena Ramirez de Amagan, Mrs. Damiana N. de Postijada, Mrs. Concordia S. de Lasilas.

All but the three in the lower row to the right are lepers and have been in the colony from 4 to 21 years. The two nurses, Mrs. Jugueta and Mrs. Nicolas, have served in the colony 17 years.

N. B.—Mrs. Jose Raymundo, wife of the Chief of the Colony, was also an active suffrage worker but due to a severe illness was unable to be in the picture.

Barrio Episode

By Redentor Ma. Tuazon

LITTLE Ambo was drowned during Lent. Having taken his father's carabao to the corral from the mudhole at the back of the house and fed him freshly cut sugar-cane leaves, he had gone up-river to see the flagellants perform the rites supposed to purge their souls of sin.



people had gathered and followed him. Reaching the river, he reverently floated the pot on the water, the candle still lighted.

For a long while, the pot remained motionless. The air was stirless; the water itself was quiet. The people waited with bated breath. Suddenly, exclamations broke out. The pot was beginning to move! Uncertainly at first. Upriver; then downriver. It got entangled among the reeds. The people looked on in despair. "Why does not some one free it?" an impatient man asked. "No!" answered another, "let it alone, or you'll drive away the spirit that makes it move."

As if to confirm this, the pot began to turn a little. Slowly it moved on and on . . . past the sugar central's wharf, past the moored cascos, past the bridge.

The next morning, Indang Juana roused the people with an anxious question: "Have you seen my boy, Ambo? He has not been home since yesterday morning!" She went from house to house with the tearful query. Fathers asked their wives and children. All they could tell her was that Ambo was last seen going to a place beyond Whitaker's hacienda to see the flagellants.

Then Incong Berong said that possibly (but God forbid!) he had been drowned. Many tongues took this up and the fear spread. If Ambo could not be found, he must have drowned. In no time the people could not be shaken out of this belief. Barrio folk lead uneventful lives and rumors of occurrences that transcend the ordinary gain quick acceptance. But where, at what spot did Ambo drown? All eyes turned to the silent river that held the awesome answer.

At sundown, when the fateful pot which was expected to point out the spot in the river where the body of Ambo lay, reached the nipa groves, the excitement reached a high pitch. This was the place where the flagellants had begun their gory trail, where Ambo was known to have gone. Suddenly the pot seemed to hesitate in its course. The candle went out mysteriously. The water around it became troubled. The pot turned around and round as if caught in a whirlpool.

Incong Berong remembered Apung Teban whose prowess as a diver was known to all. Did he not out-stay every one when they went to the river to dive for clams? It was said of him that in the water he was like a fish. It was his fame in the barrio. It was like the renown of Esiong, the *cacambal ubiñgan*, when it came to snake-bites. Esiong could cure people bitten by poisonous snakes because he had that power over them by being born with a snake brother, as the people believed. Apung Teban could easily recover Ambo's body if it were but known where it lay. . . .

"He's there!" cried a nervous woman. Apung Teban took off his shirt. He solemnly made the sign of the cross and then entered the water. He swam toward the now strangely immobile pot. He dove.

One minute and he had not appeared. Two minutes. Would he never come up to breathe? Had it erred, the spirit that supposedly guided the candled pot to this spot? Was the body really there under the water where the pot had stopped? Then the head of Apung Teban bobbed into sight. Laboriously he swam for the bank, holding something, towing it along.

"AMBO!" The cry escaped the spectators' lips in unison. Indang Juana heard it.

"Ambo, my son! *anak ko!*" she sobbed hysterically.

Apung Teban sent his wife to town hurriedly. When she returned, she had a rice-pot with her, a new brick-red *bañga*. Teban took it up to his house and asked for a candle. He set the candle upright inside the pot and lighted it. Then he placed the whole thing before the images of the Holy Child and the Christ with the crown of thorns. His wife knelt down and began to pray. When she finished, Teban took the pot and started for the river. Meanwhile,

Apung Teban was on his feet in the shallow water now. He held an inert form in his arms, the lifeless body of little Ambo.

The Soul Of Man

By Mariano Salvador Moreno

ALL day the painter
Sat painting under the sun.
A passerby said:
"He is painting a cow!"
Another said:
"He is painting a pig!"
Another said:
"He is painting the sun!"

And yet another said:

"He is painting a gloomy night!"

I asked the artist

And he replied:

"I am painting none of those things. . . .

I am painting the soul of man

Weary of the life he leads on earth!"

The *Alupasi* Industry of Caba, La Union

Random Notes of A Student of Soil Geography

By Dominador Z. Rosell

CABA is a small town in La Union located between Aringay and Bauang, 265 kilometers from Manila. The population is approximately 7,000. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people who are, however, handicapped by the lack of good, level agricultural land, located as the community is on the narrow coastal plain of the Ilocos region. There are, in fact, only a few hundred hectares of level land. The soils of this land run from sandy to loamy in texture and are not very rich. The rest of the land is hilly and mountainous, and consists of loose, friable, and droughty soils. In addition to this, areas that should have been allowed to forest are badly skinned and almost barren.

The narrow level coastal plain is planted to rice during the rainy season and tobacco during the dry season. Vegetable crops are also grown but to a limited amount. Corn is planted after the rice in some places where tobacco is not grown. The hillsides and the rolling areas are planted to upland rice. Bamboo abounds in steep areas. Coconut trees line the seashore.

Tobacco being the leading crop of La Union, however, the *alupasi* industry has become a very good source of income for the people of Caba. *Alupasi* is the Ilocano term for the Tagalog word *lapnis*,—dried banana sheaths used for wrapping bales of tobacco whether for storage or shipment. During the last several years the town of Caba has produced as much as ₱20,000 worth of this wrapping material annually.

The banana is a common Philippine plant and grows everywhere, as it may be planted either in sandy or clay soils provided there is sufficient moisture.

The hillsides and the rolling lands of Caba are planted to different varieties such as the *Latundan*, *Saba*, *Tarnate*, *Bofigolan*, *Botohan*, and others. The variety of banana used for making *alupasi* is the *Botohan* variety, the tall trunks being very suitable for the production of long, wide strips of the wrapping material.



The narrow coastal plane of Ilocos with a stripped banana plantation in the foreground.

In other parts of the Philippines the *Botohan* banana is grown for its leaves, which are also wide. People of Laguna, Batangas, Cavite, and Rizal gather them for sale in the Manila markets, where they are used as wrapping material for fish and other commodities. The *panciterias* in Manila used banana leaves extensively for wrapping *pansit* that is taken home.

In Caba, the *Botohan* variety is planted in open, sunny places. When the plants have reached a certain age, the leaves of the whole plantation are removed, this exposing the bare trunks. When the trees have reached their maximum growth, they are cut down, the younger ones being left

standing. The sheaths are then removed one by one and laid besides the remaining trees, and are left there from one to two weeks. They are not allowed to become too dry because then they crack and break easily. The length of the sheaths ranges from two to two and a half meters and the width from 15 to 20 centimeters. When dry they are tied in bundles of 100 each. A bundle sells at retail from forty to fifty centavos. The wholesale price for 1,000 sheaths or ten bundles runs from ₱3.50 to ₱4.50. The Chinese are usually the best buyers of the *alupasi*.

During a conversation I had with one man who was removing the sheaths from some banana trunks, I learned that the reason for cutting off all the leaves in a whole plantation is to allow the sunshine to get to the sheaths. But, why not gather the sheaths of only those trees that have reached maximum growth and place them outside the plantation to dry? This method would allow the younger trees to grow without interruption. How many sheaths can be obtained from a tree that has reached its maximum growth? How dry is good *alupasi*? What is the actual cost of production? What is the income per hectare? Can we use *alupasi* for anything else than wrapping tobacco? The answers to such questions can only be arrived at after careful study of the industry.

Cinquain

By Herminio M. Beltran

O STAR
Of morning—fade!
The sun doth rise. . . Youth's dreams
Must flee, it seems, from Reality's
Dire eyes!

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

Mr. Toastmaster:

We own (as a matter of fact, this is the only thing we own; everything else, we owe) we are not aware of any task that we confront, nevertheless, like High Commissioner McNutt, we approach it with great humility. As Aristotle did not say, "This is a most extraordinary occasion. Never before in my life have I listened to a few words of mine in advance of the words themselves." Well, why not? Before our lives, we ourselves had a similar experience. Our descendants, like those of Under-Secretary of Justice Melencio, will never forgive us if we did not have such experience. Neither will our ascendants. Under-Secretary Melencio is fortunate in that he has evidently none of the latter to worry about. *Magna est veritas et prevalebabbitt.*

As we were saying, we never heard of Democracy in the Philippines until McNutt called our attention to it. As Weyl asks in this connection "Was ist Materie?" (An English translation of this epoch-unmaking work will soon appear under the title "What's the matter?" to be



followed by an Italian translation by Commander Balbon "Wazzo maro?" The Japanese translation "Watzu Maru?" has already disappeared.) Now that we come to think of it, we have in fact more democracy than is good for Secretary Quirino. The other day, in

San Fernando, he made the following statement before the poor helpless Pampangos already handicapped by their lingo: "During the first year of the Soviet government, the earnings were divided, one half for the leader and the other half for the laborers. Second year, the ratio was two for the leader and one for the laborer; the third year, three for the leader and one for the laborer and so on, with the share of the leader ever increasing and the poor laborer's fixed at one." In a better governed country Secretary Quirino would have immediately been overwhelmed with orders and decorations. He would have been [created Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Grand Double Cross, Commander of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Companion of the Order of the Pink Elephant, Knight Commander of the Most

(Continued at the bottom of the next page)

Idilio de Amor

By Aurelio Alvero

FOR the fifty-four thousand
Nine hundred
And sixty-sixth time—
Miguel Pelaez y Romero
Asked the beautiful Consuelo,
Daughter of Don Pancho de la Riva
And of Doña Juana Pascuala
Mariana Rosario Lopez de la Riva,
If she
Could learn
To care
For him.

And for the fifty-four thousand
Nine hundred
And sixty-sixth time—
The beautiful Consuelo
Answered bluntly,
Cruelly,
Heartlessly,
Mercilessly,
Definitely—
"No!

And Miguel Pelaez y Romero,
Who had been asking the age-old question
Of Consuelo
Ever since they were mere tots

Playing in the backyard
Of Doña Menchang,
Bethought himself
Of a nice,
Dramatic,
Romantic,
Sentimental
And sensational way
Of ending existence
By a high jump
From the topmost floor
Of the Equitable Life
Skyscraper. . . .

And so he took his hat,
Said gruffly a goodbye,
And pacing slowly
With a determined mien,
He went to Joe's Saloon
And took a drink
And another drink,
And another,
And then he got into a taxi
For the cabaret
In far San Juan—
And just forgot
The whole caboodle!

When You Buy Mining Stock

By John Truman

Editor's Note:—The following note and nothing else was received from Mr. Truman for this issue of the Philippine Magazine, and not knowing what else to do with it or this section, I made up my mind to publish the note—evidently written after a glance at the Stock Exchange bulletin board for July 27 and the Lord knows how many gulps of whiskey.



The Note

"Dear Editor:—As it appears that not only investors but even the gamblers are keeping away from the stock market for the present, leaving the field entirely to the sellers—long and short, another road to fortune should be opened. I suggest you invite the public to participate in a prize contest for the best replies to the following problem:

When will bottom be reached?

"Contestants should answer in one sentence of not to exceed 125 words, giving either a date for the expected lowest price of some well known stock. For example:

(1) August 8, 1937, 13:61 a. m.

(2) When Antamok sells at two bananas a share.

"I suggest that you offer the following prizes:

First Prize—Five pesos cash;

Second Prize—A seat on either the Manila or the International Stock Exchange;

Third Prize—Two hundred assorted mining stock certificates of from 100,000 to 500,000 shares each of companies organized during the last boom; these may be used as wallpaper and are also of interest to

collectors of autographs as each certificate bears the signatures of well known national business men;

Fourth Prize—A job in a brokerage office; the winner would have to present a medical certificate to the effect that he needs a vacation, and would receive no salary but fifty per cent of the broker's net income;

Fifth Prize—Three dozen assorted items of good advice from a newly arrived expert on how to make money on the Exchanges.

"Shouldn't these prizes be attractive enough, each winner might be offered in addition easy chairs for three members of his family in the lobby of any brokerage office, to be used, however, only during office hours.

"The Board of Judges should be composed of the following persons:

- (1) The night watchman of the Manila Stock Exchange,
- (2) The messenger boy of the International Stock Exchange,
- (3) The janitor of the Securities and Exchange Commissioner's office, and
- (4) The editors of the Exchange columns of the *Bulletin* and the *Herald*.

"I think such a contest would arouse great interest throughout the Philippines.

"Yours,

(in a quavering hand) "J. T."

With Charity. To All

(Continued from page 357)

Ancient Order of the Balderdash, Companion of the Most Recent Order of the Pink Parisian Garter, Pale Trembling Knight of the Order of Don Manuel, Knight of the Half Order of Tenderloin Rare, P. D. Q., Companion of the Merry Wives of Windsor, Night (Saturday) of the Order to the Bath, K.D.O.M., K.R.S.V.P., Companion of the Noble People of Batac, Knight Commander of the Order for Encouragement of Cruelty to Communists, Companion of the Order of the Irish Male Cow, and K.A.B.C.D.E. F.G.H.I.J.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.V.W.X.Y.Z. But unfortunately, Secretary Quirino can only dream of all these grand things. If only McNutt had not discovered democracy in the Philippines!

As we were saying, High Commissioner McNutt's grandfather once said that every speech or sermon would be better if it were short. Our own grandfathers entertained a similar view. They said that every speech or sermon would be better if it were not delivered at all.

Well, as we were saying, this here Democracy is a hard Nutt to crack. According to ourselves, "President Jorge Bocobo nas favorably received the suggestion to establish

and advanced police school in the University of the Philippines, to meet the scientific needs and higher educational requirements of the national state police." And according to the supporters of the police school plan, "The school would give training in scientific police work and crime detection. Aside from this, the need for the school was also justified by the fact that higher educational attainments are required of officers of the state police." According to ourselves, among the courses to be offered in this school will be: Guinto steak smothered with Posadas onions; the Municipal Golf Course; Democracy, its Prevention and Cure; How to Administer the Third Degree and even Higher Degrees; Honor among Policemen; Suicides and Other Murders; From Gozar to Mrs. Wilson—how They Were Suicided; Clues and Other Nuisances; "The Course of True Love," which, according to Putakte and Bubuyog, leads to the nearest woman.

Ve pausen as ve Schwarzbrot mit Leberwurst eaten und Pabstbeer trinken. Hoch!

As ve nicht sagen were, ve äpproachen der End unser Täsck mit Sen-Sen uf grät Hümidität.

"S-s-show me the way to go home..."

Cebuano-Visayan Kinship Terms

By Ignacio T. Quijano

THE Visayans constitute the largest ethnic group in the Philippines. Due to the fact that they are spread throughout numerous separate islands, they speak various dialects. The two most widely spoken dialects are the Cebuano-Visayan and the Ilongo-Visayan. The former is the prevailing dialect in the Eastern Visayas and the latter in the Western Visayas. Cebuano-Visayan is, however, spoken over a wider territory because most of the Northern Mindanao provinces are largely inhabited by people from the Eastern Visayas. Though the Cebuano-Visayan is not so highly developed a tongue as Tagalogs, yet it is a not insignificant rival. The terms of kinship prevalent among the people who speak Cebuano-Visayan are here compiled.



third degree; *apo sa sungay* for a grandchild of the fourth degree.

Uncle-Nephew Group

UNCLE: The Cebuano-Visayan term for uncle is *uyoan*. The male cousins of either father or mother are known as *uyoan sa pangagawan*.

A child calls his uncles by the same terms he uses for his older brothers.

AUNT: For an aunt the term is *iyaan*. The female cousins of either father or mother are known as *iyaan sa pangagawan*.

A child calls his aunts by same terms he uses for his older sisters.

NEPHEW, NIECE: The generic Cebuano-Visayan word for nephew or niece is *pag-umangkon*. For the indication of sex the term *pag-umangkon nga lalaki* and *pag-umangkon nga babaye* are used for a nephew and niece respectively. The sons and daughters of cousins are called *pag-umangkon sa pangagawan*.

Cousin Group

The Cebuano-Visayan term for cousin is *ig-agaw*. A first cousin is an *ig-agaw'g taga*; a second cousin, *ig-agaw'g tagurha*; etc. When addressed by minors, the terms used for older brothers or sisters are applied.

Parent-in-Law and Child-in-Law Group

PARENT-IN-LAW: The term for parent-in-law is *ugangan*.

CHILD-IN-LAW: A child-in-law, whether male or female, is called *umagad*.

Sibling-in-Law Group

BROTHER-IN-LAW, SISTER-IN-LAW: The Cebuano-Visayan word for a brother-in-law or a sister-in-law is *bayao*.

SPOUSE'S SIBLING'S SPOUSE: For the husband or wife of a sibling-in-law, the term is *bilas*.

Step-Relatives Group

STEP-FATHER: A stepfather is called *ama-ama*.

STEP-MOTHER: A stepmother is called *ina-ina*.

When addressing directly his stepfather or stepmother a child uses the same terms as for older brothers or sisters. A stepchild is called *humabdos*.

Other Kinship Terms

Parents whose children have intermarried address each other as *pare* and *mare*, contractions of the Spanish *compadre* and *comadre*, respectively. *Bana* means husband; *asawa*, wife; *kabanayan*, relatives in general; *inanak*, godchild; *amahan sa bunyag*, godfather; *inahan*

Parent-Child Group

FATHER: The Cebuano-Visayan term for father is *amahan*. The children address their father as *tatay* or *tatang*.

MOTHER: For mother the term is *inahan*. *Nanay* or *nanang* are terms used by the children.

SON, DAUGHTER: As in Tagalog, the Cebuano-Visayan term for child is *anak*. For indicating the sex the word *lalaki* (male) or *babaye* (female) is affixed, as the case may be. A son is thus called *anak nga lalaki* and a daughter *anak nga babaye*. *Bata* generally means a child.

The first born child is known as the *kamagulangan* and the youngest the *kamanghuran*. The term used for an only child is *bugtong*. An adulterous or incestuous child is called *anak sa gawas* (*gawas*—outside). *Pinaangkan* is used, too. *Inday* and *undo* are terms of affection used by parents and older relatives for young boys and girls, respectively.

Sibling Group

BROTHER, SISTER: *Igso-on* is the term for sibling irrespective of age or sex. For the indication of sex *igso-on nga lalaki* for a brother and *igso-on nga babaye* for a sister are used.

There are various terms used by a minor child for his older brothers and sisters. *Mano*, *manoy*, or *manong* are used for the oldest brother, and *ingko*, *inkoy*, and *iyo* for the succeeding older brothers. For the oldest sister *mana*, *manang*, or *manay* is used and *uray*, *manding*, and *insi* for the succeeding older sisters.

Grandparent-Grandchild Group

The term used for grandparents is *apohan*, whether male or female. The term is also used for a granduncle or a grandaunt. For a grandchild *apo* is used. *Apo nga lalaki* and *apo nga babaye* are a grandson and granddaughter, respectively.

The degrees of relationship with respect to one's grandchild (*apo*) are expressed as follows: *apo sa sungkod* for a great-grandchild; *apo sa tuhod* for a grandchild of the

sa *bunyag*, godmother; *igsoon sa dios*, godbrother or godsister. An adopted child is known as *anak-anak*.

A young unmarried man is called *olitawo*; a young unmarried woman, *dalaga*. *Bayong* is the term for a boy entering his prime; *dalagita* for a girl entering maidenhood. *Balo* is used for a widow or widower.

Leper Women Voted . . .

(Continued from page 354)

town plaza even to its statue of Dr. José Rizal. Leonard Wood, in bronze, stands there too. I know how glad he would have been to see the leper women finding a cause into which they could throw so much of their fine energy.

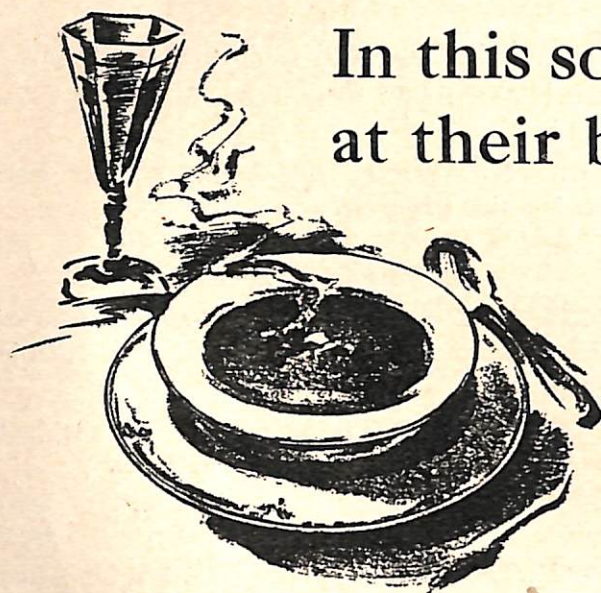
Of course, I couldn't speak Tagalog, not even Spanish. In order to appear a little less of a foreigner, I dressed in a Filipino gown, a lovely blue and white one lengthened and loaned for the occasion by a nurse, Miss Paula Lopez. In it, I felt just as I thought Mrs. Lim looked, very dignified and important. And as I saw the crowd that had gathered, I needed all the moral support a gown could give me.

Two hours ahead of schedule, the Plaza was full of people, both men and women. Every woman who could get there on her own feet or with the help of friends

or Boy Scouts was dressed in her best and out!

With their Commonwealth only in its second year they were intent on seeing the Filipino woman take as important a part in the upbringing of the nation as she takes in the rearing of her family. Men had plotted against her in the framing of the Commonwealth Constitution. Not a politician in the Islands thought she could rally a vote of 300,000 literate women, which perhaps is the only comment necessary on the judgment of the Filipino man.

The leper women were as inflammable as guncotton. Although the suffrage speech reached them twice removed—from Mrs. Lim to me, from me to the able leper linguist Mr. Pedro Pasion who translated the talk sentence by sentence into Tagalog—they sat on the edges of their seats and punctuated every point with unreserved approval. They asked questions. To see their eyes brighten, their backs stiffen, their shoulders square as they realized what an unfair challenge the politicians had set them, was an experience that will never come to me again, and one I am sure that they had never dared hope would come to them. To feel they were not forgotten! To see their ballots assume importance and fit into the pattern of changing national affairs! To know their voices were needed by the women of the Philippines! To be told that their votes—and could they possibly get 1000?—might be the very deciding factor in the emancipation of their country-



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THINK of the most luscious, full-ripe tomatoes you ever tasted—then remember the soup which brings them to you with their fresh-off-the-vine tang captured by a recipe which delights all who like good things to eat—Campbell's!

The tomatoes themselves are specially cultivated by Campbell's for brilliant color, for lush richness and superb flavor. But that is only the beginning. Campbell's exclusive recipe blends them with a cooking genius that makes every spoonful a rare delight. Once tasted, it is a flavor never to be forgotten.

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Make your car safer for driving by having it Mobilubricated at regular intervals. Drive into the—

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Chassis lubrication; checking crankcase oil, differential and transmission, universal joint; lubricating clutch and steering gear; checking wheel bearings; washing windows and checking windshield wiper, cleaning head-light lens and checking bulbs; properly inflating tires and checking for cuts; checking battery, fuses, and putting water in radiator, etc.

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|--|--|
| 1. Insular Motors, Inc.
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| 3. Manila Motor Company, Inc.
Tanduay & Arlegui | 6. Standard-Vacuum Service Station
Mabini & San Luis |

SOCONY AND MOBIL OIL
STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY



women, gave them more vitality than ten years' injections of chaulmoogra oil. Even the men, edging the crowd, caught fire and shouted not only approval but willingness to help in the campaign. Boy Scouts too volunteered to carry any women unable to walk to the poles.

The literacy test was a high hurdle for many. They all wanted to vote. There were six weeks before the plebiscite! Classes were started.

The day before registration came, and through some oversight Culion was without official blanks. Could those women have marched into the offices of the Department of the Interior that night there would have been a reckoning! They had staged a house to house, bed to bed, campaign. They had taught old women to read and write. They were all but standing in line to register.

And register they did! One of the nurses had a sample copy of the official form. She took it to a Boy Scout of Troop 113. He and some fellow scouts stayed up more than half the night to mimeograph 1000 blanks for the committee. The next day 952 women set their names on the registration list.

Campaign funds, all too slim, could not be shared with Culion. But nothing could stop that steam roller! Dr. José Raymundo, Chief of the Colony, and Mr. Frederick Jansen, missionary, gave their busses for the purpose of gathering all the women in on April 30. But they couldn't give gasoline; it's expensive down there. As resourceful as any heroine in a Walt Disney film, the nurses put on a benefit dance and came out P54.00 to the good. They saved enough of it to send me a telegram after the plebiscite: "918 women vote yes. 5 vote no."

In the thirty-five years of Culion's life the Colony has never been so alive. The curse was even removed from ISOLATION when they saw their ballots helping to swell the total vote to the astounding volume of 492,000 voices insistent on having speaking parts in their government.

Philippine women leaders are "on the spot" now! On what will they keep this great body of women working? Are there any intelligent enough, courageous enough to hoist the flag of Public Health and lead a crusade against leprosy? In that war they can count on the women of Culion to help!

Servant Girl

(Continued from page 351)

She longed no more to be part of the group about the water tank in the bathhouse. She thought of the women there and their jokes and she smiled, in pity, because they did not have what she had, some one by the name of Angel, who knew how to massage injured feet back to being good for walking and who knew how to lay out clothes for bleaching.

When they teased her about Sancho, who insisted on pumping her can full every time she went for drinking water, she smiled at the women and at the man, full of her hidden knowledge about someone picking her up and being gentle with her. She was too full of this secret joy to mind their

teasing. Where before she had been openly angry and secretly pleased, now she was indifferent. She looked at Sancho and thought him very rude beside . . . beside Angel. He always put his hands over hers when she made a move to pump water. He always spoke to her about not being angry with the women's teasing. She thought he was merely trying to show off. And when one day Sancho said, "Do not mind their teasing; they would tease you more if they knew I really feel like they say I do," she glared at him and thought him unbearably ill-mannered. She spat out of the corner of her mouth, letting him see the grimace of distaste she made when she did so, and seeing Sancho's disturbed face, she thought, "If Angel knew, he'd strike you a big blow." But she was silent and proud and unsmiling. Sancho looked after her with the heavy can of water held by one hand, the other hand flung out to balance herself against the weight. He waited for her to turn and smile at him as she sometimes did, but she simply went her way. He flung his head up and then laughed snortingly.

Rosa's mistress made her usual bad-humored sallies against her fancied slowness. Noticing Rosa's sudden excursions into the street, she made remarks and asked curious questions. Always the girl had an excuse and her mistress soon made no further question. And unless she was in bad temper, she was amused at her servant's attempts at singing.

One night she sent the maid to a store for wine. Rosa came back with a broken bottle empty of all its contents. Sudden anger at the waste and the loss, made her strike out with closed fists, not caring where her blows landed until she saw the girl in tears. It often touched her when she saw Rosa crying and cowering, but now the woman was too angry to pity.

It never occurred to Rosa that she could herself strike out and return every blow. Her mistress was thirtyish, with peaked face and a thin frame, and Rosa's strong arms, used to pounding clothes and carrying water, could easily have done her hurt. But Rosa merely cried and cried, saying now and then *Aruy! Aruy!*, until the woman, exhausted by her own anger, left off striking the girl to sit down in a chair, curse loudly about the loss of such good wine, and ask where she was going to get the money to buy another bottle.

Rosa folded her clothes into a neat bundle, wrapped them in her blanket, and getting out her slippers, thrust her feet into them. She crept out of a door without her mistress seeing her and told herself she'd never come back to that house again.

It would have been useless to tell her mistress how the bottle had been broken, and the wine spilled. She had been walking alone in the street hurrying to the wine store, and Sancho had met her. They had talked; he begging her to let him walk with her and she saying her mistress would be angry if she saw. Sancho had insisted and they had gone to the store and bought the wine, and then going home, her foot had struck a sharp stone. She had bent to hold a foot up, looking at the sole to see if the stone had made it bleed. Her dress had a wide, deep neck, and it must have hung away from her body when she bent. Anyway, she had looked up to find Sancho looking into the neck of her dress. His eyes were turned hastily away as

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soon as she straightened up, and she thought she could do nothing but hold her peace. But after a short distance in their resumed walk home, he had stopped to pick up a long twig lying on the ground. With deft strokes he had drawn twin sharp peaks on the ground. They looked merely like the zigzags one does draw playfully with any stick, but Rosa, having seen him looking into her dress while she bent over, now became so angry that she swung out and with all her force struck him on the cheek with her open palm. He reeled from the unexpected blow, and quickly steadied himself while Rosa shot name after name at him. Anger rose in his face. It was nearly dark, and there was no one else on the street. He laughed, short angry laughter, and called her back name for name. Rosa approached him and made to slap him again, but Sancho was too quick for her. He had slipped out of her way, and himself slapped her instead. The surprise of it angered her into sudden tears. She swung up the bottle of wine she had held tightly in one hand, and ran after the man to strike him with it. Sancho slapped her arm so hard that she dropped the bottle. The man had run away laughing, calling back a final undeserved name at her, leaving her to look with tears at the wine seeping into the ground. Some people had come toward her then, asking what had happened. She had stooped, picked up the biggest piece of glass, and hurried back to her mistress, wondering whether she would be believed and forgiven. . . .

Rosa walked down street after street. She had long ago wiped the tears from her face, and her thoughts were of a place to sleep, for it was late at night. She told herself she would kill Sancho if she ever saw him again. She

picked up a stone from the road, saying, I wish a cold wind would strike him dead, and so on; and the stone she grasped tightly, saying, If I meet him now, I would throw this at him, and aim so well that I would surely hit him.

She rubbed her arm in memory of the numbing blow the man had dealt it, and touched her face with furious shame for the slap he had dared to give her. Her fists closed more tightly about the stone and she looked about her as if she expected Sancho to appear.

She thought of her mistress. She had been almost a year in the woman's employ. Usually she stayed in a place, at the most, for four months. Sometimes it was the master's smirking ways and evil eyes, sometimes it was the children's bullying demands. She had stayed with this last mistress because in spite of her spells of bad humor, there were periods afterward when she would be generous with money for a dress, or for a cine with other maids. And they had been alone, the two of them. Sometimes the mistress would get so drunk that she would slobber into her drink and mumble of persons that must have died. When she was helpless she might perhaps have starved if Rosa had not forcibly fed her. Now, however, thought of the fierce beating the woman had given her made Rosa cry a little and repeat her vow that she would never step into the house again.

Then she thought of Angel, the cocher who had been gentle, and she lost her tears in thinking how he would never have done what Sancho did. If he knew what had happened to her, he would come running now and take her to his own home, and she would not have to worry about a place to sleep this night. She wandered about, not stop-

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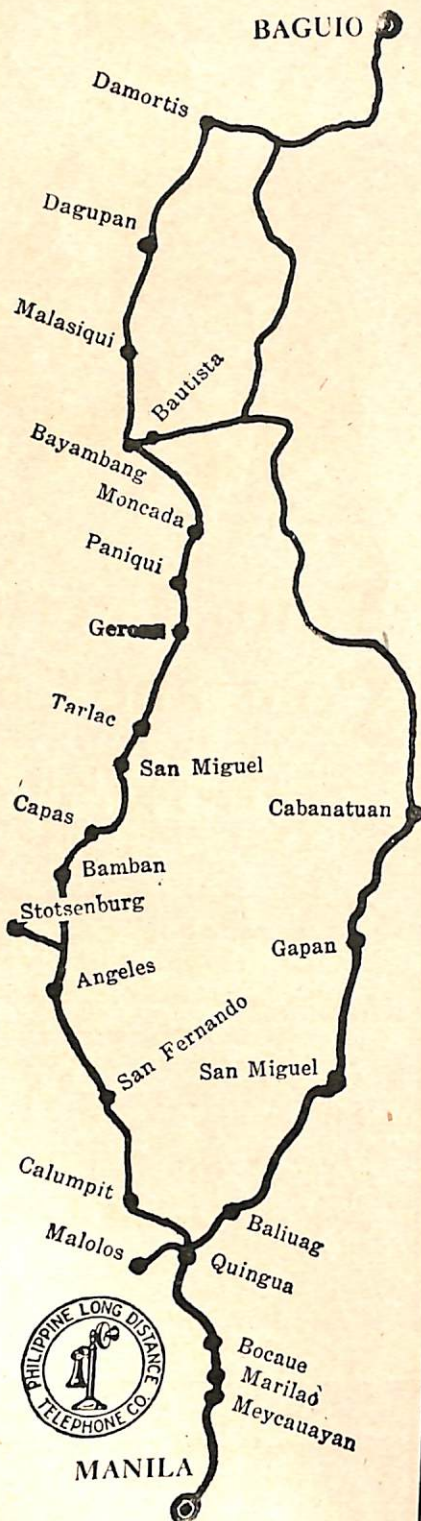
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ping at those places where she knew she would be accepted if she tried, her mind full of the injustices she had received and of comparisons between Sancho and Angel. She paused every time a tartanilla came her way, peering intently into the face of the cochero, hoping it would be he, ready to break her face into smiles if it were indeed. She carried her bundle on her arm all this while, now clenching a fist about the stone she still had not dropped and gnashing her teeth.

She had been walking about for quite a while, feeling not very tired, having no urgent need to hurry about finding herself a place, so sharp her hopes were of somehow seeing her cochero on the streets. That was all she cared about, that she must walk into whatever street she came to, because only in that way would he see her and learn what they had done to her.

Then, turning into a street full of stores set side by side, she felt the swish of a horse almost brushing against her. She looked up angrily at the cochero's laughing remark about his whip missing her beautiful bust. An offense like that, so soon after all her grief at what Sancho had done, inflamed her into passionate anger, and mouthing a quick curse, she flung the stone in her hand at the cochero on his seat. It was rather dark and she did not quite see his face. But apparently she hit something, for he suddenly yelled a stop at the horse, clambered down, and ran back to her, demanding the reason for her throwing the stone. She exclaimed hotly at his offense with the whip, and then looking up into his face, she gasped. She gasped and said, "Angel!"

For it was he. He was wearing a striped shirt, like so many other people were wearing, and he had on the very same trousers of dark blue he had worn when he massaged her foot. But he gazed at her in nothing but anger, asking whether her body was so precious that she would kill his horse. Also, why did she keep saying Angel; that was not his name!

Rosa kept looking up at him, not hearing a word of his threats about taking her to the *municipio*, saying only Angel, Angel, in spite of his protests that that was not his name. At last she understood that the cochero did not even remember her and she realized how empty her thoughts of him now were. Even his name was not Angel. She turned suddenly to walk away from him, saying, "You do not even remember me".

The cochero peered at her face and exclaimed after a while, "Oh yes! the girl with the swollen foot!" Rosa forgot all the emptiness, forgot the sudden sinking of her heart when she had realized that even he would flick his whip at a girl alone on the road, and lifted her smiling face at him, stopping suddenly to tell him her foot had healed very quickly. The cochero asked her after a while where she was going, and she said breathlessly, without knowing just why she answered so, "I am going home!" He asked no questions about where she had been, why she was so late. He bade her ride in his vehicle, grandly saying he would not make her pay, and then, with many a loud exclamation to his horse, he drove her to her mistress' house.

Rosa didn't tell him what had happened. Nor anything about her dreams. She merely answered the questions the cochero asked her about how she had been. "With the grace of God, all right, thank you." Once he made her a sly joke about his knowing there were simply lots of men courting her. Rosa laughed breathlessly and denied it. She wished they would never arrive, but they soon did. The cochero waited for her to get out, and then drove off, saying "Don't mention it" to her many thanks. She ran after the tartanilla when it had gone off a little way, and asked, running beside the moving vehicle, looking up into his face, "What is your name?"

The cochero shouted, not stopping his horse, "Pedro!" and continued to drive away.

Rosa went into the house without hesitation, forgetting all her vows about never stepping into it again and wondering why it was so still. She turned on the lights and found her mistress sleeping at a table with her head cradled in her arms, a new wine bottle before her, empty now of all its contents. With an arm about the thin woman's waist, she half dragged her into her bed. When the woman would wake, she would say nothing, remembering nothing. Rosa turned on the light in the kitchen, and hummed over her preparations for a meal.

Manila's Cloud Year

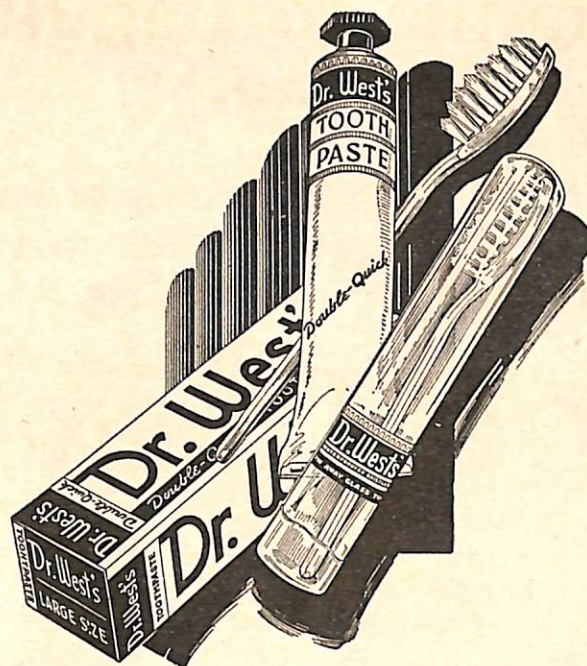
(Continued from page 349)

types are to be expected for the different months of the year. They may be studied in connection with the cloud photographs which embellish the remainder of the book. It may be added that the author mercifully refrains from making extensive additions to the already replete nomenclature of cloud forms.

With characteristic scientific caution the author asks this question: "How far can the weather classification outlined in this paper and the clouds of Manila be used for forecasting purposes?" and he then proceeds to show how the classification may be correlated with the data regarding frontal situations appearing on the daily weather maps and how a forecast of the type of weather that will accompany the prevailing frontal situation may then be undertaken. The task, admittedly, is difficult when it is realized that cloud formations in this part of the world can not be relied upon to depict impending changes of the weather to the extent upon which reliance may be placed in temperate zones. This naturally brings us to the consideration of typhoon skies which Francis Thompson might well have had in mind in his great epic poem "The Hound of Heaven" where he exclaims:

"I knew all the swift importings
On the wilful face of skies;
I knew how the clouds arise
Spuméd of the wild sea-snortings."

The lay reader, in particular, will be disappointed that Father Deppermann's atlas contains only three plates of these, and one he characterizes as "a good imitation of a typhoon sky," which, anomalously, seems much more "characteristic" than the pictures of the genuine typhoon skies. In another publication⁶ Father Deppermann gives his reasons for so robbing the public of its thrills



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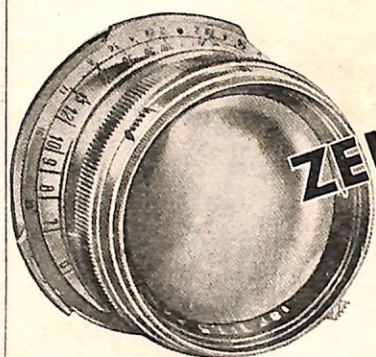
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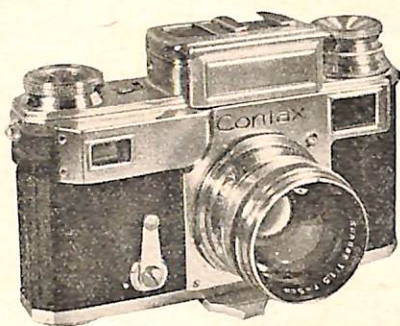
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See the article in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, "Manila's Cloud Year", page 348.

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and, in the belief of the reviewer, they are worth the attention of the amateur weather-wise who seek probabilities in cirrus clouds (and false cirrus) and ever endeavor to build up a catastrophe on every cumulo-nimbus cloud-bank that insinuates itself above the eastern horizon.

"Readers may perhaps be disappointed that no examples of 'typhoon clouds' are given; but it must be remembered that a typhoon, though it is of a whirling nature like a waterspout or a tornado, is of much vaster extent, and the clouds, by the time the winds begin to rage fiercely, are mainly of the dull nimbus type which give very little detail and are uninteresting to view. Are there perhaps types of clouds which are peculiar to typhoons and not of other depressions and storms? Some favour 'scuds' and radiating Cirrus, but the writer is forced to admit that up to the present he has been unable to find any type of cloud present in typhoons which he has not been able to duplicate in other situations. Often, for instance, the chaotic state of the sky of an early evening at Manila, just before the series of surrounding thunderstorms, is practically identical with a typhoon sky (so-called), and the parallel Cirrus frequently seen in perfectly good weather can scarcely be distinguished from the radiating Cirrus which sometimes but not always precedes a typhoon."

Few, outside of those who have actually undertaken cloud photography will appreciate the technical difficulties that had to be met by Father Deppermann in making these cloud studies. Many photographers will be surprised to learn that the photographs that form the plates in the atlas were enlarged from the movie-sized films of an ordinary Contax hand camera, fitted with a Zeiss Tessar lens. In view of this great enlargement and the fact that the half-tone plates were executed from them, the finished product commends itself to critical eyes.

In his Dresden publication, Father Deppermann points out the attractiveness of cloud photography to amateurs. He goes on to say:

"But Manila is not the only inviting place for such cloud photography. Almost every locality has its own peculiarities of cloud formation, and there is hardly a more inviting field for the amateur who wishes at the same time to do something really useful for science and also satiate his desire for the beautiful than cloud photography. . . . Who has not read Ruskin and his praise of the painter Turner for his 'truth of clouds'. Might it not be a great help for an artist to carry a Contax with him in his rambles and snap as occasion offers the ever changing cloud forms which the good God is continually presenting to us in His heavens? In the writer's humble opinion the 'truth of clouds' as shown in such pictures, afterwards faithfully depicted on the artist's canvas, would be far more beautiful and convincing than the monstrosities so often offered us as figments of the artist's imagination and faulty memory."

Perhaps the reviewer may be permitted to add that those amateurs who may feel impelled to follow Father Deppermann's implied invitation, and it is to be hoped there will be many, will do well to communicate with him before starting work so that they may be given simple instructions as to the data that should accompany each photograph, without which it may be utterly worthless for scientific work even though aesthetically beautiful.

The reviewer dislikes, exceedingly, to degrade a piece of work such as this, by an analysis of "its practical applications." Unfortunately, however, a continuation of a valuable piece of research often depends largely upon the ability of its author to demonstrate to those who are more versed in the skulduggery of the pork-barrel than in the magic of science, that the work has "commercial possibilities" capable of dispelling the traditional timidity of a million dollars. The reviewer can only say of Father

Deppermann's studies, as he would say of the other research that is constantly under way at the Manila Observatory, that if Father Deppermann is enabled to arrive at the point to which the results he has so far achieved seem to be leading him, governmental and business circles may feel a degree of assurance that greater "efficiency" will be added to the methods by which the probable behavior of typhoons may be forecast, with consequent benefit to the shipping industry and business in general. Moreover, ships' officers will continue to be grateful and co-operative in the common cause and, not improbably, human life will be conserved.

In the course of the preparation of this paper, the reviewer had occasion to go to his library shelves to check his recollection of a quotation, and his eye fell upon the volumes on the clouds. His glance rested upon one in particular—a book entitled "Cloudland" by the Rev. W. Clement Ley,⁷ who pursued cloud study as a hobby and became a recognized authority on the subject. This book, published in London nearly half a century ago, is now very difficult to obtain, for it is a classic and those who once possessed themselves of it usually held on to it. The reviewer had seen a copy of the book, and had particularly admired the six beautiful colored plates, executed from the original water-color studies of the author, among them, one of the cloud distribution in a typical cyclone. For years he sought the book in vain until one day, while going over the shelves in a dusty second-hand-book-store in Shanghai his eye lit upon a tattered cover bearing the legend "Ley. CLOUDLAND."

Restraining his excitement, for the owner of the store was very near and had, in the past, shown ability to read poker faces with amazing accuracy, he carelessly—nonchalantly—laid the book aside on a pile he had reserved for further inspection, and went on with his search of the shelves. After a decent interval, he made his selections, casually adding "Cloudland" to the pile, paid the price, and walked out with his precious find which, after all, was the only book in the lot he greatly wanted.

Then came the feverish turning over of the pages at home and the desolating discovery that some one had carefully cut out all the colored plates. Quite evidently, that "some one" had been a person who appreciated the beauty of those pictures, but who yet lacked the faculty to perceive that they were a whole only with the text of the delightful and scholarly gentleman who wrote the book. It was a desecration it is true, but the sin was venial if one takes into consideration the impulse that prompted it.

But, despite that, just beyond the title page lie stanzas of Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind", starting:

"Thou on whose stream, 'mid the steep sky's commotion,
Loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed,
Shook from the tangled boughs of heaven and ocean..."

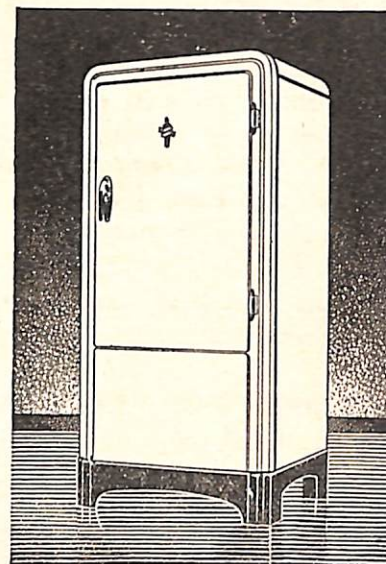
and turning over the leaves we encounter fragments of verse neatly interpolated to make graphic some point in the scientific discussion.

A neighboring book, Humphrey's "Fogs and Clouds"⁸ of recent date, showed that author also invoking Shelley, from whose poem "The Cloud", he quotes as prelude to the preface and, as an opening to the first chapter, a further quotation from the same poem:



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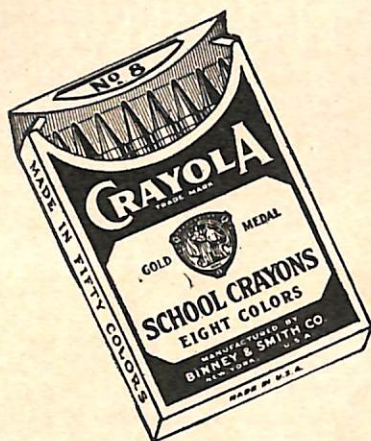
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and then follows an interesting discussion as to the origin and fate of the 16,000,000 tons of atmospheric moisture that are produced each second.

Finally, a glimpse into just one more "scientific treatise" on the clouds, McAdie's fine cloud atlas published under the auspices of Harvard University⁹. Opening the cover we find right there in the beginning a free translation of a long passage from Aristophanes' "Comedy of the Clouds" from which we take these lines from the chorus personifying the clouds:

"We are the clouds of splendid hue
Rising from Sea with garments ever new,
We are the breath of Ocean old
Who rest awhile, then journey far
Marching with swift, resistless tread
O'er plain and mountain.
We enfold the peaks, enshadow fields,
We are kin to the rivers, the streams and the pools,
We master the wind and the swelling wave;
Weeping, we furrow the well-tilled earth,
Digging swift channels to the Sea."

Now, when the reviewer has completed his task, he picks up the current issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* and glancing through it he comes across a brief article headed "Dry as Dust". Clearly, the author of this is a kindred spirit, and it is unfortunate that he is anonymous for he would be a man worth knowing. He, too, has browsed through old scientific texts and periodicals, though his search has led him into different channels. However, the impressions he seems to have gained are identical. After a charming little dissertation he concludes:

"'Dry as Dust' is the conventional term applied to scholarship of the learned journals; less complimentary is the term usually applied to those who read them for pleasure. There is, however, no statute against eccentricity, even in its most advanced stages and so today, when friends discourse to me on the sterility of scholarship, I reflect to myself how much less life and literature would be if I did not know that Chaucer ate violet and onion salad, and that Charlemagne's pet elephant walked all the way from Indo-China for the blossoms from the Emperor's best rose tree."

Yet, there doubtless are those who on reading the foregoing will say:

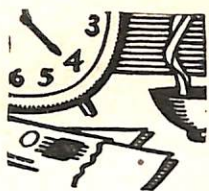
"How trivial scientists are!"

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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



Professor Frank G. Haughwout, protozoologist, formerly of the College of Medicine and the Bureau of Science, and who now conducts a clinical laboratory in Manila, pursues, as all those who have read his articles on typhoons in this Magazine (he is working on a book on the subject) know, meteorology as a hobby. His article on Manila clouds is a review of a recent

publication of the Philippine Weather Bureau and a piece of literature in itself.

Though young and though she began writing only a year or so ago, Miss Estrella D. Alfon, of Cebu, is already to be considered in the front rank of Filipino writers in English. She wrote me some months ago in reply to a little note of commendation I sent her: "Perhaps you know how your say adds a lot to a writer's reputation. Yet the encouragement of you and of others seems only to awaken me to my unworthiness. So far I have been inclined to believe that what little success I've had has been due to good luck rather than talent. That is why I have not written anything lately." Later, together with her very fine story, "Servant Girl", published in this issue, she wrote me in part: "When I grow unsure of myself, I read your letters to me, what few of them there are, and forthwith confidence reasserts itself and I feel that I can write a story if I wanted to, yes, and even write it well. That is the way I felt when I wrote this story. . . ."

Mrs. E. S. Hirst, who writes of the efforts on behalf of woman suffrage on the part of the women of the Culion Leper Colony, is the representative in the Philippines of the Pasadena *Star-News*, and was formerly Associate-Director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse. She was a guest of the Bureau of Health on the Spring trip of the *S. S. Apo* to the Colony. She came to the Philippines last September to stay for a month or two, but found the program of social and educational work so interesting here that she decided to remain.

Redentor Ma. Tuazon, author of "A Barrio Episode" in this issue, stated in a letter accompanying the sketch that this was an actual happening witnessed by him many years ago in Pampanga.

Ignacio T. Quijano, who writes on Cebu-Visayan kinship terms, is a graduate of the Cebu High School and is at present connected with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in that city. His article may be compared to past articles in the Magazine on kinship terms in other parts of the Philippines.

D. Z. Rosell is a member of the staff of the Bureau of Science.

Hermínio M. Beltran, author of the Cinquain published in this issue, who has already contributed a number of poems to the Magazine, is now a sophomore in the College of Law, University of the Philippines. He says he took up law because his degree of Litt. B. "unfortunately never got me a job".

Aurelio Alvero, who already has a book of poems to his credit, "Moon Shadows on the Waters", contributes a poem in the lighter mood to this issue.

Luis Dato, poet of Camarines Sur, is preparing a third volume of poetry of which "Last Word" in this issue, and his poem, "Forgotten Songs", in the July issue, are to be included.

During the month I received a letter from Mrs. L. Wendover of Port Holland, Zamboanga, praising the covers of the Magazine. She wrote: "The cover pictures of the Philippine Magazine—I hope they will always be so. I am crazy about them. When the Magazine arrives, the first thing I say is: 'Let's see the cover'. Some day when I am no longer in the Philippines, I'll have them framed and hang them on the wall. My home folks in Germany will understand my story better with these illustrations. I compliment the artist who represents real Filipino life so clearly. . . ."

Other notes of commendation for the covers came from Dr. Gilbert Perez who wrote "That cover artist of yours may not have studied formal psychology, but he is a psychologist," and from Mr. O. F. Wang of the Advertising Bureau, Inc., who contented himself with saying, "Your July cover in GOOD."

I received a sociological note from Percy Warner Tinan anent Marc Greene's article in the June issue, "White Russians on the China Coast". "I enjoy very much the issues of the Magazine that come to me through the kindness of Mr. Hayter. But may I rise to remark that your Mr. Greene misses the facts of the case quite badly in the last two



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paragraphs of his story on the White Russians? The only girls in the only worth while cabarets in Shanghai today are still Russians, at least ninety-five per cent. Particularly is the Del Monte, and next the Casonova, noted for many rather good looking ones, and far from 'worn out'. The Chinese girls who know more than a few words of 'business English' are few and far between. . . . I wish I were a traveler like Mr. Tinan. My editorial blue pencil would then, no doubt, be wielded with greater authority.

With a great deal of satisfaction, not to say pride, I reproduce here an unsolicited letter I received during the month from Edward J.

O'Brien, the world's leading short story anthologist, which proves that our Filipino writers in English are beginning to receive genuine recognition. The letter is dated June 1, Oxford, England, and reads:

"The Editor
PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE
Manila, Philippine Islands

"Dear Sir:—

"I shall be glad to consider the stories in PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE regularly for the 'Best Short Stories' if you care to add my name to your mailing list and send me such issues as have already appeared since the beginning of 1937.

"Sincerely yours,
"Edward J. O'Brien."

A recent issue of the *Literary Digest* (May 29) characterizes O'Brien as the "acknowledged arbiter of the short story". For twenty-two years he has edited his annual volumes of the "best American short stories," and since 1921 he has edited collections of British stories as well. According to the *Digest*, "When the idea of a collection of short stories first came to O'Brien as a reporter on the *Boston Evening Transcript* in 1915, he had no idea of the success he was destined to have. Undaunted by the knowledge that he had never written a short story—to this day he has never written one—O'Brien plowed through the magazines. The choice was made and published quietly. The idea caught quickly; overnight, the collection was a best-seller. Today, O'Brien still does the enormous job single-handed. With painstaking thoroughness, he reads eighty-two quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies to select the best American stories of the year. . . . British magazines read, including those of Ireland and the dominions, number fifty-six. . . . He now edits his books from England. . . ." That the Philippine Magazine has now been added to the comparatively few, selected magazines published in the English language from which Mr. O'Brien draws his selections is, I think, a real triumph for our Filipino writers. I have said for some years that our local authors are beginning to make a real contribution to the great English world-language—a new and unique element, and Mr. O'Brien's letter, I feel, goes far to bear me out.

We scored off the Philippine Army today. It seems that the Army's telephone lines and ours get mixed once in a while, and Romero (the chief factotum in my office down-stairs) occasionally gets an army order. I myself, late one night, was addressed as the sergeant of the guard. Romero always politely explains to the man on the other end of the line that he has the wrong number and on a few such occasions has met with the scant return courtesy of having the line cut off with a bang that hurt his ear. This naturally peeved him and this morning he was ready with a different come-back. Somebody asked him in a very gruff voice: "Get me Sergeant so and so and be snappy about it!" In an equally gruff voice Romero demanded, "What company do you want?" "Isn't this the Supply Department?" came back the voice with a note of hesitance. "No", barked the usually mild Romero, "this is the Major-General's office!" Came the now very meek reply: "Oh, I beg your pardon. . . Sir. . . ." Romero told me he got a great kick out of that "Sir".

The July *Current History* reprinted parts of the editorial on President Quezon's earlier independence proposals in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine. The excerpt was inclosed in a box and with a black headlines "The Road to Ruin". So the Magazine's influence grows.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 343)

reopening their plants. Rep. C. E. Hoffman of Michigan demands that Congress adopt a resolution empowering the President to use federal armed forces in strike areas if local authorities "fail to protect persons wishing to work".

The Senate approves the administration's \$1,500,000,000 relief bill, ending a week of bitter controversy. It now goes back to the House for action on the numerous Senate amendments.

Representatives of the Cotton Textile Institute appearing before the joint committee advocate permanent reciprocity and preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines as a loss of the American market would injure the Philippines and the gentleman's agreement with Japan regarding textile shipments to the Philippines has not achieved its objective. A representative of the Textile Exporters Association declares that "the United States certainly needs the Philippine market".

Defending his proposal of a second term for President Quezon, Commissioner Paredes states that "vastly greater things are planned for the Commonwealth than can be put in effect in the short period of 6 years. It is obvious that the President should be allowed sufficient time to carry out his great program".

Joe Louis, 23-year-old Detroit Negro, knocks out the 31-year-old world champion heavyweight boxer, James J. Braddock, in the eighth round of a match staged in Chicago. Braddock weighed 197 pounds and Louis 197-1/4. Braddock had not fought since he won the title from Max Baer. The encounter was the first mixed heavyweight title bout since the Jefferson-Johnson fight at Reno, 27 years ago, and Louis becomes the second Negro champion in the history of the ring.

June 23.—Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium arrives in Washington to confer with officials in the international financial situation.

E. P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, tells the joint committee that "there is a growing realization by thinking Filipinos that their long-sought independence may be nothing more than immediate freedom to starve and ultimate domination by some other nation.... Any present attempt to establish definitely the date after which the Islands would be thrown on their own resources, would be a most unnatural act on the part of the United States. If this is done, the Philippines will eventually revert to their status of 40 years ago, while if preferential trade relations are established, the Islands have a great future".

Joe Louis receives a \$400,000 offer to defend his title against Max Schmelling. The promoter, Jack Kearns, has offered the latter \$200,000.

June 24.—The State Department makes public a statement by President Quezon declaring that he will recommend to the Assembly that the oil tax refund money be used in part for the purchase of large landed estates for resale to the tenants in small parcels, in part for the building of roads in Mindanao and other undeveloped regions, in part for the building of more schools and government institutions to take care of the insane, the indigent, etc., all this requiring a total of perhaps \$20,000,000. The balance of \$0,000,000 "would be kept intact to be spent ultimately for the readjustment of Philippine economy as the joint committee of American and Philippine experts may recommend". President Quezon makes farewell calls on President Roosevelt Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War H. H. Woodring, and others, and states, "I am very thankful and very happy with the splendid cooperation shown me by American officials on behalf of my country". Later he states in New York, "I am against reelection and I stand on my published statements against a second presidential term. Our Constitution must be respected. Any proposal to amend it now is out of order and should not be given any consideration at all". It is reported he has secured the services of Police Captain Thomas F. Dugan of New York City to help reorganize the Philippine police system.

June 25.—The Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company reopen their plants under the protection of state police and national guard units, and C.I.O. leaders protest to President Roosevelt against their use, begging him to intervene to prevent a massacre.

President Quezon cancels a farewell luncheon to Commissioner Paredes and other Filipino officials when he recalls he has a luncheon engagement with Cardinal Dennis Dougherty in Philadelphia.

June 26.—Executives of the four large steel companies make their "final" appearance before the Mediation Board and file a formal statement reiterating their refusal to sign a contract with the "irresponsible" C.I.O.

June 28.—The heads of the Bethlehem, Inland, Republic and Youngstown steel companies claim that the steel strike is broken and that more men are returning to work every hour. C.I.O. leaders accuse Ohio Governor Davey of "strike-breaking" activities because he is keeping national guard units at the gates of the steel mills to protect the men returning to work.

President Roosevelt sends the London agreement regulating the production and marketing of sugar to the Senate for ratification, stating it has his approval and that after Senate ratification the Philippine Assembly must also approve it before he can effectuate the agreement.

It is stated that President Roosevelt's three-day week-end "pow-wow" with members of Congress on

lonely Jefferson Island, Chesapeake Bay, has solidified support for him.

Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung arrives in Washington for a series of conferences.

Captain H. L. Heath, former Philippine old-timer, dies in McMinnville, Oregon, aged 70.

June 29.—Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for the presidency, urges President Roosevelt to invoke the neutrality law against Germany and Italy for waging a "left-handed war" against the Spanish government.

Dynamite blasts wreck two vital water pipe lines feeding the giant Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, American aviatrix on a flight around the world, lands at Lae, New Guinea, after a 1200-mile hop from Port Darwin, Australia.

June 30.—Announced by the U. S. Maritime Commission that 16 subsidiary agreements covering a 6-months experimental period have been effected with steamship companies as the old ocean mail contracts expired. The government will pay the owners of 151 ships the difference in operating costs between foreign-line working expenses and those of American ships. The new subsidies total \$4,645,580 for the period, as against payments under the old system of \$8,058,892. No agreement has been reached with the Dollar Line, it is announced, which owes the government \$15,000,000.

President Quezon leaves New York for Paris.

July 1.—The Inland Steel Corporation signs agreement to recognize the C.I.O. and some 12,000 men prepare to return to work. The dead-lock remains unbroken in other sectors of the seven-state strike front.

Vicente Villamin, Filipino economist, states in Washington that the present political status of the Philippines as a "self-governing unit under the American flag is most ideal, safest, and most advantageous for the Philippines, as it is a status that makes the country actually more independent than many technically sovereign nations".

Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President Roosevelt, marries Ethel duPont, member of a wealthy family which is politically opposed to him.

July 2.—A radio message is intercepted from Mrs. Putnam and her copilot, Capt. Fred Noonan, stating that they have only a half hour's supply of fuel left and that they can not see land. They had flown for 19 hours out of Lae, New Guinea, for a hop to Howland Island. The plane is equipped with a rubber life boat and it is said the empty gasoline tanks would keep the plane afloat for some time.

July 4.—The Mayo Brothers Foundation announces that the germ of dreaded infantile paralysis has been isolated by Dr. Edward Carl Rosenow and that preliminary work on developing a serum or vaccine has begun.

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The State Department begins a widespread reorganization, placing it virtually on a war footing by ordering transfers and gathering into the Department a group of career diplomats noted for their expert knowledge of conditions in the countries most likely to be involved in war.

Gov. G. H. Earle of Pennsylvania in a surprise appearance before a mass meeting of steel workers and coal miners striking against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, appeals to them to "stamp those damned communists out of the ranks of your organization". The New Deal, pro-labor governor, however, also criticizes the steel companies which have refused to sign contracts with the unions.

July 6.—United States warships race over the Pacific in the greatest sea-hunt ever mobilized in answer to faint radio signals believed to have been sent out by Mrs. Putnam and her flying companion.

July 6.—Included in the ships searching for the two lost fliers are the Coast Guard cutter *Itasca*, the battleship *Colorado*, the U.S.S. *Swan*, the aircraft carrier *Lexington*, four destroyers, and a number of seaplanes from Honolulu. The Japanese Navy Department orders an airplane carrier and scores of other ships to the scene to aid in the search.

The first survey flights between London and New York are completed by the Pan-American Airways *Clipper III* which lands at Foynes, Ireland, after a 12-hour 34-minute flight from Botwood, New Foundland, and the Imperial Airways flying boat *Caledonia* which traveled the same route in the opposite direction and ran into a fog, taking 14 hours 23 minutes to make the hop. The journey covers approximately 2,000 miles.

July 7.—The Republic Steel Corporation mills in Cleveland reopen and observers speculate on a possible break in the friendly relations between President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis. Secretary Perkins has recently for the first time condemned sit-down strikes as illegal and unsuited to the American worker. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper has stated that "the people will not long patiently forbear unnecessary strife and disturbance, no matter by whom provoked". President Roosevelt himself stated that the public regards the actions of extremists in the light of "a plague on both your houses".

July 8.—One striker is killed and 20 are hurt in a riot at the Aluminum Company of America plant, Alcoa, Tennessee.

July 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Finance Minister H. H. Kung issue a joint communique in Washington announcing that the United States has arranged to sell gold to China in return for silver in order to establish a dollar exchange and for currency stabilization purposes. The gold will remain in the United States.

July 11.—Secretary of the Interior Harold S. Ickes states that reports that the administration favors the sugar measure now on the House calendar are not founded on fact and that it will oppose any bill discriminating against the territories, mentioning specifically Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. He criticizes the can sugar refining interests whose lobbying activities were partly responsible for the measure in its present form.

It is announced that guns of 16-inch caliber will be mounted in the two battleships now under construction.

George Gershwin, Jewish-American composer and author of the famous "Rhapsody in Blue", dies in Hollywood, following an operation for brain tumor. He was 38 years old.

July 12.—Secretary Hull warns Japanese Ambassador H. Saito and Z. Ting, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, that a Sino-Japanese war would be a "blow to the cause of world peace and progress".

Dr. J. R. Hayden, former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, states before the Institute of Pacific Affairs at Charlottesville, Virginia, that "there is danger the Tydings-McDuffie Act and other related legislation may produce economic ruin followed by political and social chaos in the Philippines", and that "the United States in formulating its final policy toward the Islands should place its national honor above the demands of any special American group." He declares that the United States has an inescapable moral responsibility for Philippine welfare; that it would be compelled to intervene, by military force if necessary, to reestablish peace, order, and governmental stability in the event these were destroyed before the establishment of a Philippine Republic; and suggests that the graduated scale of export taxes beginning in the 5th year of the Commonwealth might bring about such destruction. Although the establishment of a Philippine Republic appears imminent, changing international relationships may alter the direction of this move and delay the progress of independence, he warns.

President Roosevelt approves the selection by the American experts on the joint Philippine-American committee as permanent chairman, of John Van A. MacMurray, Ambassador to Turkey. He is considered highly qualified because of his knowledge of the Far East, having served many years in China, Japan, and Siam. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1924-25.

Other Countries

June 10.—Dr. C. T. Wang, new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, states that China would be very happy to participate with other nations in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Philippines.

June 11.—Announces at Moscow that eight high army officers have confessed to plotting to overthrow the government, and that they will be brought to trial immediately. The principal defendant is Marshal Michael Tukhachevsky, regarded as Russia's most brilliant soldier, who was recently removed from the command of the Volga military area.

June 12.—Britain, France, Italy, and Germany agree to resume the four-power control of the Spanish coast with the understanding that each nation will protect itself from any Spanish attack but not resort to such reprisals as the shelling of Almeria. The rebels send a formal note to Bilbao threatening that continued resistance would lead to the bombing of the city by a force of 300 bombers "as in the case of Guernica". The western Basque front is crumbling, but elsewhere the lines are holding.

The London Imperial Conference approves a proposal to subsidize British shipping lines in the Pacific. The Australian and New Zealand delegates were particularly anxious to overcome competition from United States vessels.

Eight ranking Russian army generals are convicted of treason and executed. It is said they planned to give the Soviet Union's western provinces to Germany.

June 13.—The outskirts of Bilbao are aflame as the rebels come to within three miles of the city walls.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam reaches Massawa, Italian Eritrea, having crossed the African continent in six days. Her next hop is to Karachi, India.

June 14.—General José Fidel Davila with 50,000 troops, 150 tanks, and 200 warplanes breaks the "El Galla" line around Bilbao after 73 days of merciless siege. Five suburbs are in flames as the fascists reach the gates of the city. The government is seeking to rally the 340,000 citizens with the 700 year old slogan "Invincible".

The Dail Eireann by a vote of 62 to 48 adopts the new Irish Free State constitution which, however, is still to be ratified in a plebiscite. It declares Ireland a sovereign state named Aire (pronounced "air") including all of the island except the six northern protestant countries of Ulster which now function as a separate part of the British Empire. It guarantees freedom of religion while recognizing Roman Catholicism as the "principal religion", and abolishes all titles of nobility.

President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey donates his private fortunes of several million pounds sterling to the government.

The Rev. Anderson Jardine who conducted the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor resigns. He states his resignation has nothing to do with recent events.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, holds a conference with Adolf Hitler near Munich.

June 15.—The Imperial Conference closes in London after reaching agreement on the desirability of strengthening the League of Nations and that this would be facilitated by separating the Covenant from the peace treaties. The conference also agreed on the importance of negotiations for arms limitation whenever there is reasonable prospect of success, while recognizing at the same time that the plans for British armament increases are no more than necessary for defense and for the fulfillment of obligations. The Australian proposal for a Pacific pact is to be the subject of further consultation.

President José Antonio de Aguirre of the semi-autonomous Basque state appeals personally to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, "The enemy threatens to destroy central Bilbao. We beg you as leader of a movement to humanize the Spanish civil war to use all diplomatic means to avoid accomplishment of such an atrocity before we have time to evacuate civilians". Basque officers charge that five German and one Belgian ship brought the war material used to smash the last lines of Bilbao's defenses. Fascist planes are reported machine gunning long lines of refugees. Meanwhile British ships are continuing evacuation by sea of women, children, and old men. David Lloyd George, British war-

time premier, sends a telegram to President de Aguirre condemning democratic countries for permitting the dictatorships of Europe to crush the liberties of an ancient and honored community without a gesture or even a word of protest... when they look on in craven silence at the spectacle of children being massacred in their homes because of the loyalty of their fathers to freedom."

Mrs. Earheart lands at Karachi, India.

June 16.—The Fascists are reported to have encircled Bilbao and to have cut off escape by the city's 340,000 population. Rebel planes shell the suburbs, killing scores of women and children seeking to escape to Santander. Madrid is also heavily shelled, shells exploding at the rate of from 20 to 30 each minute.

Premier Leon Blum of France wins a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies and is given authority to peg the franc in order to safeguard the currency and prevent a crisis arising from the bankruptcy of the Treasury. There is a treasury deficit of 18,000,000,000 francs.

Reported that Russia has informally approved in principle the suggestion of Premier J. A. Lyons of Australia for a conference to consider a non-aggression pact among Pacific nations.

June 17.—General Francisco Franco demands the unconditional surrender of Bilbao. President de Aguirre and some members of his Cabinet have removed their quarters to a nearby village. Seventy thousand Bilbao refugees have reached Santander, causing a serious food and housing problem. They tell how, traveling afoot and in ox-carts, they were bombed and machine-gunned from the air by fascist rebel planes.

Russia is reported to be in the grip of widespread unrest due to sabotage plots. The Soviet motor car industry has been at a standstill for several days, and a scientist connected with the agricultural department has confessed he was instructed to infect cattle with cholera germs.

Japanese embassy officials indicate that Nanking protests against the new Sino-Japanese airline will be ignored as the Hopei-Chahar Political Council has approved the line.

Three Russian airmen in single motored, hermetically sealed plane, leave Moscow for a non-stop flight to Oakland, California via the north pole, carrying fuel to last 100 hours.

June 18.—The Netherlands government announces that gold may be again exported without restriction. The export prohibition was placed on gold coins and bullion in September, 1936, when the European gold block collapsed.

General Franco asks Britain for belligerent rights so he may establish a blockade against the Spanish government. Germany, Italy, and Portugal have already granted him the recognition. Britain forwards the communication to France with an inquiry as to whether France is willing.

June 19.—The Fascist army of General Franco enters Bilbao. The ancient capital had been besieged four times in 700 years, but had never fallen.

The *Graf Zeppelin*, grounded when the *Zeppelin Hindenburg* exploded and was destroyed with the loss of 35 lives, will be scrapped, it is announced, as it is unsuited for helium gas. Following the blast, the German Zeppelin interests indicated that future dirigibles will use helium.

Sir James M. Barrie, noted novelist and playwright, author of "The Little Minister" and "Peter Pan", dies in London, aged 77.

June 20.—The Russian aviators are forced to land at Vancouver, Washington, about 8:30 a. m. after their flight from Moscow across the north pole.

Loyalist planes attack rebel planes on patrol duty over Bilbao and shoot down six of them. General Davila, as a penalty for the stubborn resistance at Bilbao, annuls the ancient laws of Basque sovereignty to which Spanish kings pledged themselves and declares martial law, naming Miguel Ganuzo de Cielo, military governor. The first person to congratulate General Franco is Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Later Premier Benito Mussolini congratulates him, "on the noble undertaking which has given back to the Spanish fatherland one of its noblest provinces and marks a gigantic step in the national cause."

The Senate rejects the bill granting Premier Blum plenary powers to deal with the financial crisis and approves its own more moderate measure.

June 21.—The Russian flyers arrive in Oakland, California, on a chartered plane. They state that on their cross-polar flight they were compelled to fly high and that their chief hardship was lack of oxygen. Weather conditions sometimes forced them off their course. They expect to remain in the United States for a month studying American planes and flying facilities and state that their next goal will be a

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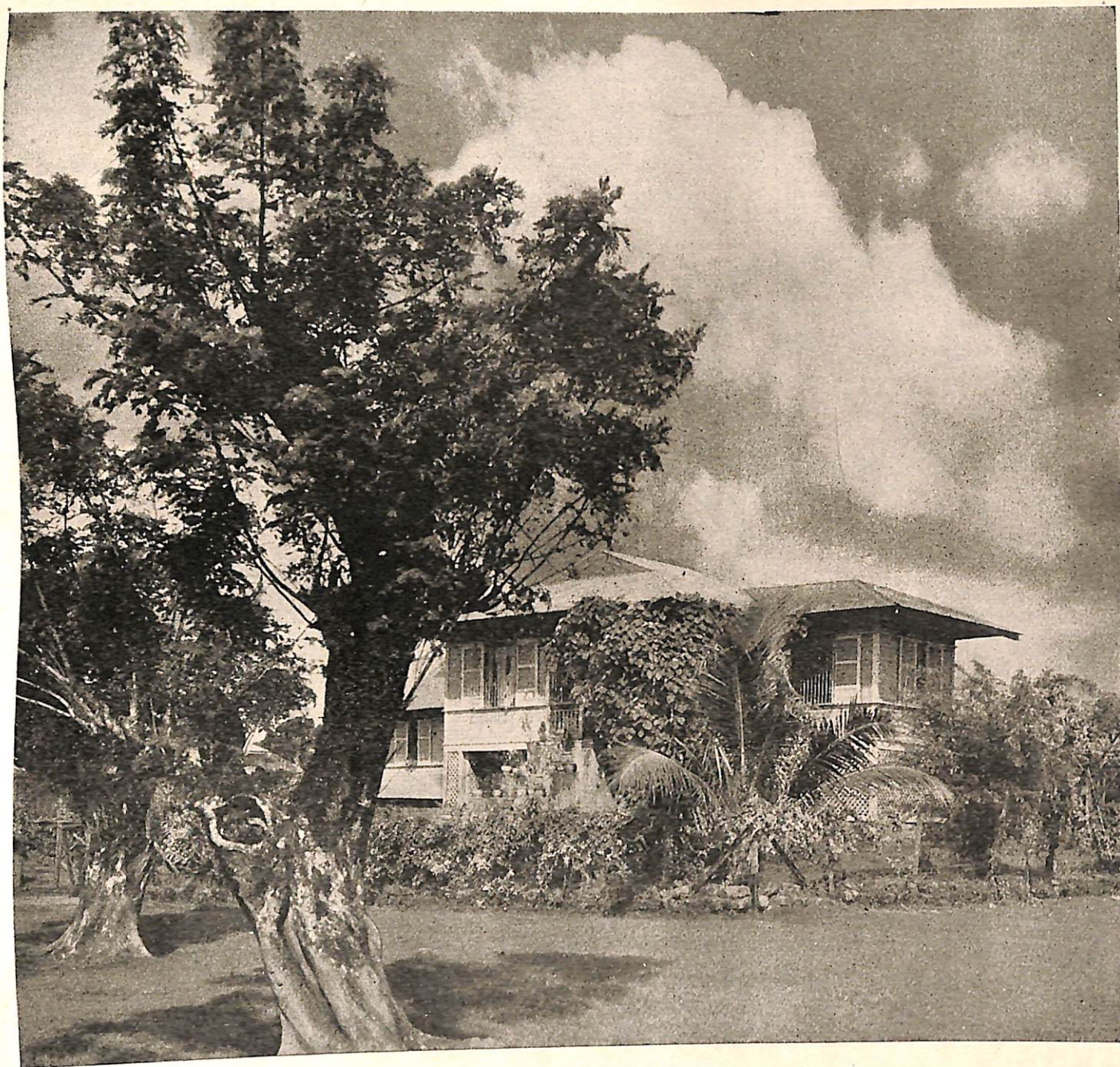
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MANILA

Moscow to New York non-stop flight via the pole. Russian arctic authorities urge the United States to establish a radio station and airbases on the American side of the North Pole as this is necessary before regular flights can be undertaken. The Russians flew 6,000 miles in a 64-hour hop. President Roosevelt sends Russian Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky, who flew from San Francisco to Vancouver yesterday a telegram stating, "I have learned with great pleasure of the successful conclusion of the first non-stop Soviet Union-United States flight. The skill and daring of the three men who brilliantly carried out this historic endurance feat should command the highest praise. Please convey to them my heartiest congratulations." The aviators chose Vancouver to land because it was the first field they sighted on the American side of the Canadian boundary in circling about trying to pierce the storm clouds. Fog and rain and poor visibility turned them back and they decided to land there rather than spoil an already epochal achievement. Valerie Chakalov was at the controls continuously for 63 hours. The others are George Baidukov, and Alex Belakov, all "renowned air heroes" of the Soviet. A Russian official states they are not publicity seekers but scientists doing a "matter-of-fact job in the world's greatest attempt to build planes for long-range flying."

Spanish loyalists, by means of a huge mine explosion, blow up the Hospital sector in Madrid held by fascists for the past six months, killing and wounding, it is believed, all of the 750 men entrenched there.

German Foreign Minister von Neurath's visit to London is postponed in view of the alleged Spanish torpedo attack on the German cruiser *Leipzig* last week at Valencia. The Spanish government has denied the German charges. Lord Plymouth, acting head of the non-intervention committee, hints that Britain might withdraw from the body unless other governments operate to prevent "further breaches" in neutrality.

Premier Blum resigns following refusal of the Senate to join the Chamber of Deputies in granting him dictatorial powers to meet the critical financial situation. President Albert Lebrun asks Camille Chautemps, of the Radical Socialist party and a member of the Blum Cabinet, to form a new cabinet. Mrs. Putnam arrives at Bandoeng, Java, from Singapore.

June 22.—Germany is reported to have presented an ultimatum to France and Britain demanding joint punishment of Spain for alleged attempted destruction of the *Leipzig*.

A joint communique by Britain, France, Germany, and Italy states that the four powers have found it "unfortunately impossible" to agree on Germany's demand for a joint naval demonstration off Valencia as a protest against the alleged torpedo attack on the *Leipzig* by a Spanish submarine at Barcelona.

June 23.—Germany and Italy quit the non-intervention committee and it is rumored they plan a blockade of western Spain. The Spanish representative at Geneva states that all Spanish submarines were far removed from the scene of the alleged torpedoing of the *Leipzig*. Stated at Paris that any unauthorized patrol of Spain by Italy and Germany will be regarded as an act of war against Spain—France and Britain could not remain indifferent to the presence of German and Italian vessels in Spanish waters now they have withdrawn from the international patrol. The Austrian government rejects the appeal of General Franco for recognition in spite of the fact that both Germany and Italy made strong representations in his favor.

A special position of Vice-Chancellor without portfolio is created for former premier Blum. Georges Bonnet, Ambassador to Washington, is appointed Minister of Finance.

The International Labor Conference at Geneva adopts a draft convention providing for a 40-hour week in the world textile industry. Conventions for a similar week in the chemical and printing trades failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority.

June 24.—Britain informs Germany it would "view with extreme gravity" any German action against the Spanish loyalists.

Yasato Shubo, Japanese commercial attaché at Berlin, tells the Raw Materials Committee of the League that the "assertion that colonies are of little value is not convincing. . . . The question of colonies can never be satisfactorily settled without an equitable redistribution of territory . . . although such a solution would be difficult to carry out in actual practice." He emphasizes the importance of reaching a realization of colonial ambitions through "peaceful means" and suggests (1) freedom of trade in raw materials and manufactured articles, (2) equality of treatment, natives and foreigners in the exploitation of raw materials in undeveloped regions by the sovereign nation, and (3) freedom of labor movement necessary for such exploitation.

June 25.—The Basques appeal to the Valencia government for planes as Franco moves his forces against Santander. Announced at London that Britain and France have agreed to continue to patrol Spanish waters jointly, but Italy is reported to be strongly opposed to the two nations taking over the

former Italian and German sectors, Mussolini holding that Italy and Germany must be consulted on the new arrangement. German warships are reported concentrating in the Mediterranean and ported concentrating in a few hours away from Italy has scores of ships only a few hours away from the Spanish coast. The French fleet is massed off North Africa. Germany announces it contemplates no belligerent act on against the loyalists. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tells the House of Commons that the government will not "say or do anything that would precipitate a situation every body wishes to avoid. The situation is serious but not hopeless and no government or country wants to see a European war". Answering Lloyd George's criticism of the policy of the government toward Spain, Secretary Eden states that Lloyd George has kept Russia in the background while undoubtedly Russian contributions of war material have been very large. "The alternative to the policy of non-intervention is unlimited support and competition in arms and men, with the abolition of the policy states he doubts that the abolition of the policy would necessarily benefit the Spanish government."

Secretary Eden states in the House of Commons that there are "definitely encouraging" signs of improvement in the international situation in the Far East. "A more definite exchange of views encourages the hope of further progress", but he reiterates that the hope of further progress would not be "any Anglo-Japanese understanding would not be effected at the expense of China". The Imperial Conference "agreed unanimously that a Pacific pact of non-aggression is a desirable objective and preliminary discussions will shortly be made among the interested governments to decide whether definite proposals could be usefully advanced."

The Tientsin-Peking air-line is suspended, it is understood because of heavy operating losses, but it is announced the Tientsin-Tokyo line will be continued.

June 26.—German technicians are reported to have arrived in Bilbao to manage Basque mines, smelters, and foundries, and to reorganize the telephone and street car service. The fascists say they can supply two-thirds of the ore necessary for the British rearmament program but will demand British recognition of Franco's government before shipping such ore.

The Chinese are reported to be receiving reports of formal conversations between Britain and Japan regarding their political and economic interests in the Far East with apprehension lest the conference result in an agreement inimical to China. The recent suspension of Sino-Japanese negotiations gives the matter added significance. Lord Lytton, Chairman

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of the League's mission to Manchuria in 1931, tells the press that any suggestion that Britain should purchase Japanese friendship by recognizing Manchukuo and the Japanese protection of Manchuria should be clearly repudiated. "The only visible solution," he states, "is the establishment of Manchukuo as a really independent state, guaranteed not by the presence of the Japanese army but by the wishes of the inhabitants and by international treaty to which all Manchukuo's neighbors would be pledged."

June 27.—Chancellor Hitler declares in a public address: "Germany needs Spanish ores—that is why we want a nationalist government in Spain... We shall take the Leipzig incident in our own hands. We have seen how collective action works. We have seen how our problems are treated. We are cured. Thank God we are strong enough to protect ourselves..."

June 28.—The Italian press charges that the wheat-laden steamer *Capapino* was deliberately sunk last Friday in the Dardanelles Straits by Spanish loyalists. Earlier reports indicated that the ship was rammed in a fog by the Spanish tanker *Magallanes*. The *Popolo d'Italia*, Mussolini's newspaper, predicts that Madrid will fall just like Bilbao, and that this will end the war "and definitely solve the crisis". Mysterious, unidentified warships bombard Spain's northern Mediterranean coast line, and Spanish officials claim the shells fired bear German identification marks. An unidentified submarine sank the loyalist freighter *Cabo Palos* near Alicante Saturday with a loss of five lives, it is reported. Fifty Russian and Italian tanks battle in the Jarama river valley, 15 miles southeast of Madrid, and the rebels, who attempted to cut the Madrid-Valencia highway, are driven back.

Gen. Hermann Goering tells the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Berlin that Germany's intentions are peaceful but that it "will continue to bring up its colonial problems until its urgent and legitimate desires with regard to colonies are fulfilled".

The execution of 37 more "wreckers" at Khabarovsk is announced in Moscow. Karl Radek, foremost Russian journalist, imprisoned some time ago as a Trotskyist, is released.

June 29.—Finance Minister Bonnet, arriving in Paris from the United States, declares a suspension of all gold and foreign exchange payments until further notice. Security and commodity exchanges have also been closed.

June 30.—Portugal moves to support Italy and Germany by temporarily suspending the facilities it has been granting to British observers under the non-intervention program on the grounds that the Italian and German withdrawal from the naval patrol upset the equilibrium and provided an advantage for the Spanish loyalists. Italy and Germany threaten to send their merchant ships into Spanish

rebel ports without submitting them to inspection by Franco-British control agents. Britain and France threaten to abandon the neutrality patrol and recognize both sides as belligerents unless Italy and Germany change their stand.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate approve a measure granting Premier Chautemps dictatorial powers to deal with the financial crisis. A member of the Senate declares that similar powers were refused former premier Blum because "he would have used them for coercion and nationalization rather than for national recovery".

Reported that a Soviet gunboat in the Amur river was fired upon by Japanese and Manchukuoan soldiers. According to a Japanese communique, heavy losses were inflicted and that two other Russian boats driven off. The boats were allegedly "invading" Kanchatzu island, below Blagoveshensk, and "opened fire on Japanese and Manchukuoan guards". The Japanese Ambassador M. Shigemitsu at Moscow tells Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov that Japan will "take measures" unless Russian forces are withdrawn from the disputed island and some others. He later denies to the press that he served an ultimatum and that refusal might mean war.

July 1.—An editorial in the *Popolo d'Italia*, believed to have been written by Mussolini himself, charges England and France with assisting the "Reds" in Spain, and declares that Germany and Italy have done everything possible to isolate the Spanish conflagration. "Italian volunteers", however, "went to Spain to give General Franco proof of solidarity against anti-fascism.... Not to have accepted the Red's challenge would have been suicide. Withdrawal of volunteers is impossible because too complicated.... A European conflagration is certain unless France and Britain change their course.... The last word is decisive—and it now belongs to cannon".

The Bank of France authorizes further advances of 15,000,000,000 francs to the bankrupt national Treasury. The stock exchange reopens.

The Japanese army and navy general staffs are in continuous sessions both in Tokyo and Hsinking. The Cabinet in Tokyo decides the Russian-Japanese crisis can be settled peacefully only if Russia withdraws all its armed forces from the Amur region territory claimed by Manchukuo. The Russian version of the affair is that a Japanese and Manchukuoan cutter fired on a Soviet frontier guard boat in the vicinity of Sennufu island and following return fire Japanese artillery from the Manchukuoan shore opened up on the boat, killing two of the crew and wounding three.

The Chinese government promulgates the 1936-37 budget effective for the fiscal year beginning today and balanced at a record total of \$1,000,649,000 Mex. (approximately \$300,000,000). Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui states that China has achieved

real national unity and is capable of setting its own house in order provided it is given a chance to evolve without interruption and unembarrassed. "This chance we want and are determined to have". Eamon de Valera is reelected President of the Executive Council of Ireland and the acceptance of the new constitution introduced by him is therefore virtually assured.

July 2.—Final efforts to patch up the international non-intervention agreement collapse in London, Italy and Germany rejecting the proposal by which Britain and France would take over complete control of the neutrality naval patrol around Spain, the ships to carry neutral observers as a guarantee that their work would be carried out impartially. They also opposed recognition of both Spanish factions as belligerent with equal rights. Britain and France opposed to Italo-German proposal to retain the non-intervention body in London and the international control of the Franco-Spanish land frontiers. Franco throws his army against Santander in an effort to trap the nearly 100,000 loyalist troops there, Italian volunteers leading the assault. Simultaneously he accuses Britain and France of intervention on behalf of the loyalists and threatens "economic reprisals" unless given "belligerent rights". It is believed he refers to the rich Basque mines which he now controls, Britain operates, and Germany wants. Although he previously stated that British iron shipments from Bilbao might be resumed, he declares foreigners are forbidden to return to insurgent-held territory. The Spanish loyalist fleet, bottled up for months in the government naval bases at Cartagena and Almeria, sail into the Mediterranean following a Madrid announcement that the sea-parade by Italian and German warships off Mahon, Minorca port, was an act of war.

Commissar Litvinov and Ambassador Shigemitsu announce at Moscow after a lengthy conference that the Amur incident has been settled and that a tripartite commission will be created to settle the disputes over the Bolshoi and Sennufu island groups in the tortuous channel of the Amur river.

China is reported to be inaugurating a nationwide conscription program with the aim of eventually providing 40,000,000 young men with military training.

July 4.—A United Press dispatch from Rome states "it is reported tonight" that Mussolini "has abandoned all hopes of an understanding with Britain and is actively preparing for a possible war in the Mediterranean within one year.... The younger fascist group has been urging Il Duce to pick a quarrel now before Britain is fully prepared". The British begin reinforcing the Mediterranean fleet and Secretary Eden in a public address warns Italy as well as British critics that Britain will not permit foreign use of the Spanish war as a means of injuring British interests. "We are still prepared to cooperate in any fair and just measures to prevent the Spanish war becoming a European war... but



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our efforts must not be interpreted as a policy of 'peace at any price'. "Britain is determined to maintain the territorial integrity of Spain", he declares. Reported that Portugal's representative on the London non-intervention committee has received instructions not to oppose any action which Britain and France decide to take. Italians are reported to be astonished at the sudden hardening of the French and British policy. Diplomats believe that Holland, Belgium, the Baltic and Scandinavian nations, the Little Entente and Ireland will support Britain and France. The Russian representative on the committee states: "The Spanish conflict is practically an international war now". The Spanish government orders an immediate offensive on all fronts.

July 5.—The *Diario de Burgos* states that Franco is not opposed to the British proposal for the withdrawal of all foreign volunteers from Spain, which statement is taken as an attempt to placate Britain. Employees of the British-owned Orconera Iron Ore Company who left Bilbao for France when the rebels took the city, have been informed by Franco that they may return with safety.

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, returning from Washington, interviews officials in London and expresses himself as pleased with the "open-minded and receptive attitude" of American officials. It is understood he brings specific proposals on economic rehabilitation, exchange stabilization, tariffs, and rearmament.

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth arrives in Paris from New York.

July 6.—Franco is reported to have appealed to

Italy and Germany to throw new huge forces into the fight, according to a loyalist news agency—125,000 men, 500 warplanes, 50 artillery batteries, and a supply of tanks in order to "mop up the entire northern front in three months" and permitting simultaneous assaults on Madrid. It is said that his 80-day offensive against Bilbao cost him 20,000 men and 20 per cent of his equipment. Twenty-five thousand workers are reported to be preparing some 60 airfields throughout Italy, to be completed as soon as possible. British publicists declare that Germany will refuse to join Italy in a war against British rearmament is progressing swiftly and that its vast resources are more than sufficient to check Mussolini. Hitler is permitting Il Duce to "vent his spleen" while secretly preparing for an adventure of his own, possibly the nazification of Austria, they say.

The German press attacks the 4th of July speech of American Ambassador Robert W. Bingham in London in which he declared that "despots have forced America and Britain to undertake rearmament. . . We must win the rearmament race. . ."

President Quezon arrives in Berlin and lunches with General Goering and later inspects a number of labor camps. Earlier he called on American Ambassador W. R. Dodd and was luncheon guest of F. L. Mayer, Embassy Counsellor. He tells the press that he has not visited Germany since 1910 and is greatly interested in all the developments. "That is all I have to say for my visit is purely private".

Twenty-two more officials of the Soviet Eastern Railway are reported to have been executed at Vladivostok, convicted of terrorism and espionage on

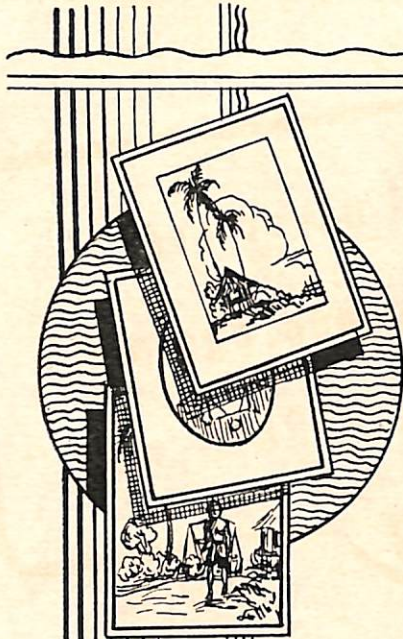
behalf of Japan. The total number of officials of this railroad executed is said to be 153.

July 8.—The London *Daily Mail* states that a program designed to end the danger of war through political and economic appeasements has been suggested by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a result of his conversations with Premier Van Zeeland. Hasty organization of an international conference would be avoided, but informal diplomatic exchanges would be held on tariffs, currency, credits, armaments, war debts, etc., with later conferences, first at Brussels, and later at Washington.

The Spanish government claims victories on three fronts—at Madrid, Andalucia, and south of the Tagus river.

President and Mrs. Quezon are luncheon guests of Secretary of State Hans von Machensen. Earlier President Quezon visited Economic Minister Hjalma Schacht.

The Royal Commission on Palestine in its report published today recommends the partitioning of Palestine into three separate states as the only feasible solution of the continued outbreaks of violence between Jews and Arabs there during the past 20 years. It recommends the termination of the British mandate and suggests the negotiation of treaties with the Arabs and the Zionist organization with the aim of establishing (1) an Arab section, and (2) a Jewish section, and (3) an enclave under British mandate extending from a point north of Jerusalem to a point south of Bethlehem with a corridor to the sea extending from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The Arab state would also be given an outlet to the sea at Jaffa.



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Both Jews and Arabs, however, are known to be strongly opposed to any partitioning of the Holy Land.

After a skirmish between Chinese troops and Japanese night maneuvering near the famous Marco Polo Bridge, 10 miles west of Peiping, the latter begin shelling the town of Wangpinghsien continuing from 5 until 9 o'clock this morning and killing scores of people. The Japanese have been maneuvering continually in this district for more than a year, trampling down crops, and riding horses and dragging field guns across unfenced fields. The Japanese claim that one of their men was lost and that they sought permission to enter the walled town to search for him and that this started the brush with the Chinese. Chinese say that armed Japanese dressed as civilian started the firing. The Japanese have demanded the immediate and complete evacuation of the trouble zone by Chinese forces—"or we will wipe them out."

Commissar Litvinov warns Japan that all Soviet officials in the Far East have been given "firm orders to resist with all the means at their command" any new encroachments on the Soviet frontier. The Japanese are alleged to have violated the recent agreement under which both sides were to withdraw their troops from the disputed Amur river islands.

Reported that Britain will fortify Penang at the northern extremity of the Malacca Straits.

July 9.—France threatens to leave its Spanish border in the Pyrenees open to men and munitions en route to Spain unless the neutrality plan is revived to control the Portuguese-Spanish frontier and Spain's water boundaries.

The Arab High Committee appeals to four Arab kings "in the name of God and religion" to intervene against the partition of Palestine now awaiting the sanction of the League. The British appeal to the 1,000,000 Arabs and the 400,000 Jews in the region to keep the peace. The Jews are protesting against

the loss of their Dead Sea potash works and their electric plants along the Jordan under the plan. Dr. Stephen Wise of New York, President of the American Zionist movement, states that Britain is guilty of the "gravest betrayal of a sacred trust. . . . The decision strikes at the heart of Jewish hopes and is an affront to the League of Nations. This partition is a timorous escape—not imperial statesmanship; a Palestine government house improvisation."

The Japanese Foreign office asserts that Japanese military maneuvers in China are entirely legal under the Boxer protocol and subsequent exchanges of notes between the Japanese and Chinese governments. The Chinese are ignoring Japanese demands that they withdraw from the Fengtai area south of Peiping. Yesterday's fighting in which the Japanese encountered unexpected opposition, subsided at midnight.

July 10.—Franco is reported to have told Mussolini and Hitler that if France throws open the boundary, he will need at least 150,000 additional troops and 100 planes to carry out his plans.

The Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, ruler of some 300,000 Arabs, second son of King Hussein of the Hejaz and a brother of King Feisal of Iraq, declares that the recommendations of the Royal Commission provide the best solution considering the circumstances.

July 11.—Renewed fighting breaks out in the vicinity of Peiping Saturday night and Sunday morning, with both sides rushing up reinforcements.

Premier Mussolini issues a decree limiting newspapers to six pages, effective July 17, because of the shortage of paper.

Catholic pulpits throughout Germany note with "great satisfaction" that Protestant churches in the country remain faithful and staunch in the face of "arrests and other tribulations". Catholic priests declare that "if all remain faithful to the Christian faith we will all win. As Christians we

must stand together in the struggle against Christ".

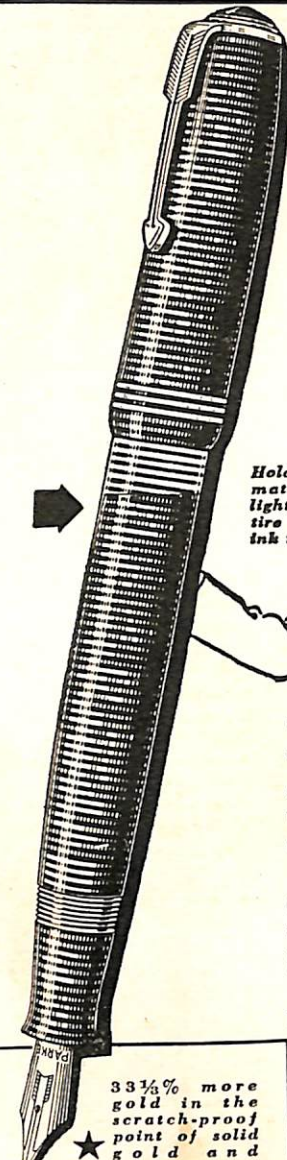
July 12.—The five-day battle fought by the loyalists to break the rebel ring around Madrid is reported to have lost 13,000 dead and 30,000 wounded, casualties being about equally divided although the drive is making some progress. France is said to have refused a British request to delay the execution of its threat to open the Franco-Spanish frontier on Tuesday, although it declares this does not necessarily mean the immediate dumping of arms and munitions into Spain.

Three Soviet flyers leave Moscow for a second attempt to reach Los Angeles by way of the North Pole. They are using a single-motored monoplane a sister-ship to the plane used in the first flight. They are carrying 2,000 gallons of gasoline.

July 12.—The Japanese charge d'affaires in a communication to the Chinese Foreign Office states that "if Nanking extends military or diplomatic aide to local authorities in North China, Japan will have to make a final decision". Chinese officials believe Japan will force the issue of a major war and reiterate that "will recognize no local Sino-Japanese agreement settling the Wangpinghsien incident because the issue is national. China is anxious for a peaceful settlement but can not accept neutralization of the area or further Japanese consolidation in North China. China would welcome the good offices of mediation by a third power. Japan is reported to have rushed a number of warships based on Formosa to various South China ports.

July 13.—A battle lasting several hours is reported half a mile south of Peiping. Fighting at Wangpinghsien resulted in the withdrawal of a Japanese force faced by a superior number of Chinese troops, the Chinese corps of "Big Swords" going into action against the bayonet-armed Japanese. The Chinese Foreign Office requests consuls in Peiping to evacuate their countrymen as the government can not assure their protection under present circumstances.

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Astronomical Data for August, 1937 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
Aug. 1.	5:39 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
Aug. 6.	5:40 a.m.	6:23 p.m.
Aug. 12.	5:41 a.m.	6:21 p.m.
Aug. 18.	5:42 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
Aug. 24.	5:43 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
Aug. 31.	5:44 a.m.	6:09 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset (Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
August 1.	12:07 a.m.	1:21 p.m.
August 2.	1:03 a.m.	2:22 p.m.
August 3.	2:03 a.m.	3:23 p.m.
August 4.	3:05 a.m.	4:21 p.m.
August 5.	4:07 a.m.	5:14 p.m.
August 6.	5:07 a.m.	6:04 p.m.
August 7.	6:06 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
August 8.	7:01 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
August 9.	7:54 a.m.	8:14 p.m.
August 10.	8:45 a.m.	8:53 p.m.
August 11.	9:36 a.m.	9:34 p.m.
August 12.	10:25 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
August 13.	11:15 a.m.	10:57 p.m.

August 14.	12:05 p.m.	11:42 p.m.
August 15.	12:55 p.m.	
August 16.	1:44 p.m.	12:29 a.m.
August 17.	2:33 p.m.	1:18 a.m.
August 18.	3:21 p.m.	2:08 a.m.
August 19.	4:07 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
August 20.	4:51 p.m.	3:52 a.m.
August 21.	5:34 p.m.	4:44 a.m.
August 22.	6:16 p.m.	5:37 a.m.
August 23.	6:59 p.m.	6:31 a.m.
August 24.	7:41 p.m.	7:24 a.m.
August 25.	8:26 p.m.	8:19 a.m.
August 26.	9:14 p.m.	9:16 a.m.
August 27.	10:04 p.m.	10:14 a.m.
August 28.	10:59 p.m.	11:14 a.m.
August 29.	11:56 p.m.	12:16 p.m.
August 30.		1:15 p.m.
August 31.	12:56 a.m.	2:13 p.m.

	Phases of the Moon	
New Moon	on the 6th at.....	8:37 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 14th at.....	10:28 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 22nd at.....	8:47 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 29th at.....	7:55 a.m.
Perigee	on the 3rd at.....	12:00 noon
Apogee	on the 15th at.....	11:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 29th at.....	11:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 7:37 a. m. and sets at 7:45 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Leo.
VENUS rises at 2:50 a. m. and sets at 3:38 p. m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found about

40° above the eastern horizon in the constellation of Gemini.

MARS rises at 12:54 p. m. and sets at 11:58 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. the planet may be found about 45° above the western horizon in the constellation of Scorpius.

JUPITER rises at 4:10 p. m. and sets at 3:18 a. m. on the 16th. During the night the planet may be found in the constellation of Sagittarius. The planet transits the meridian at 9: 8 p. m.

SATURN rises at 8:46 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 8:44 a. m. During the entire night the planet may be found in the constellation of Pisces. The planet transits the meridian at 2:49 a. m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.
North of the Zenith: Deneb in Cygnus, Vega in Lyra, Arcturus in Bootis.
South of the Zenith: Formalhaut in Pisces Australis, Altair in Aquila, Antares in Scorpius, Spica in Virgo.

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Philippine Education Company, Inc.

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Philippine Islands



WHEN A CHILD won't eat at mealtime, it may be that the child is seeking attention. But more likely, it is because the child's appetite is at fault. There is a way to stimulate appetite, when it is below normal. Thousands of mothers have discovered this method. Read about it!



If Your Child won't Eat at Mealtime...

Try this scientific method to stimulate his Appetite and build up his Weight to normal!

MOTHER, when a child won't eat at mealtime, look *first* to his appetite. Here is a way that often gives remarkable results... in *stimulating* below-par appetite.

It is to give the child Ovaltine. When Ovaltine is added to the child's diet, it does *three things* which often have a most unusual effect:—

(1) It adds to the diet an additional amount of Vitamin B. This is the vitamin without which normal appetite is impossible.

(2) It helps digest starches in the stomach. A child's diet is made up to a large degree of starchy foods. When Ovaltine is taken with a starchy meal, that meal leaves the stomach quicker. Hunger has a chance to return.

(3) Ovaltine aids the digestion of milk by preventing it from forming large, heavy curds. In addition, it makes

milk better-tasting.

And, in *addition*, Ovaltine is very nourishing and sustaining in itself. It supplies certain "protective" factors to the diet.

Thus, if your child won't eat or build up properly, try giving him Ovaltine. Considering the remarkable record of its results—it is certainly worth a trial.

Give your child Ovaltine regularly, at his breakfast always, and often at other meals. And between meals. See if he won't add weight.

Just mix 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls in a cup of milk, and serve this delicious drink as a treat.

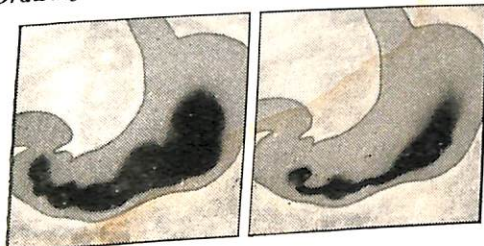
Do this for a month at least. Then note the results. See if your child isn't eating better. See if he hasn't more energy, more desire for play. See if he doesn't seem *healthier*.

Get a tin of Ovaltine at your dealer's today!

The return of hunger depends largely on the prompt emptying of the stomach. X-ray at left shows stomach when Ovaltine was drunk with the meal. Note the greater emptiness of stomach at right, in same time. This is because Ovaltine helped digest the starch.

So serve Ovaltine Often. And sprinkle it, dry, on your breakfast cereal, to help digest it. It's delicious!

Drawings below made from actual X-rays of stomach



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